

SOLD NORWEGIAN'S PAPERS FOR \$2,250 TO GERMAN OFFICER

Woman Takes Blame For
Sale Of Customs Officer
Kalleberg's Passport

SAYS WAS STOLEN

U. S. Court Issues Warrant
For the Arrest Of
Maxine Johnson

A warrant has been issued by the American authorities for the arrest of a woman giving the name of Maxine Johnson on the charge that she stole the passport of a Customs officer and sold it to a German naval officer for \$2,250. By means of this passport, the officer apparently was enabled to reach Germany.

The passport belonged to Mr. P. A. Kalleberg, a Norwegian member of the Chinese Customs service. Through the secret agents of the Allied nations, it was discovered that the passport had been misused and British officials here submitted information to Mr. Jorgen Eitzen, Norwegian Consul, which caused him to start an investigation.

"Was it not charged that Mr. Kalleberg was implicated in the sale of the passport?" a Norwegian official was asked yesterday.

"No," was the reply. "There were no charges against Mr. Kalleberg. We simply started an investigation."

However, certain papers in the case are headed:

"Rex vs. P. A. Kalleberg."

Kalleberg Pleads Ignorance

Through all the examinations, Mr. Kalleberg protested that he knew nothing of the disappearance of the paper and said that it had been stolen from him. Miss Johnson was called as a witness in this investigation and in a statement made before the Norwegian Consul last Friday shouldered the entire responsibility for the sale of the document.

She said that the blame was all hers and that Mr. Kalleberg knew nothing about the sale until she told him that she had taken his passport from a drawer in his desk and had sold it to the German. She said that she did not know the name of the officer who used the passport and she refused flatly to name the local German who carried on the negotiations.

As a result of this statement, the American authorities were notified and a warrant for Miss Johnson's arrest was issued on Wednesday. She was charged with the larceny of a passport.

Miss Johnson described her relations with Mr. Kalleberg and she told of a trip that he took to Japan shortly before Christmas, to "get away from her." She then described a dinner party that took place in Mr. Kalleberg's flat at No. 32 Szechuen Road. She said this was on January 5 or 6. Her statement said:

Ticket To Europe

"Besides myself, there were another woman and two gentlemen present. During the dinner, a discussion arose concerning passports. Mr. Kalleberg produced a large envelope containing two passports. One was for use from Shanghai to Japan and the other from Japan to Europe. Besides these, there was a ticket to Europe in the same envelope. The passport to Europe bore Mr. Kalleberg's photograph."

The witness says she became very angry when she saw the ticket, because it showed her that Mr. Kalleberg intended to leave and not tell her about it.

"The ticket," said she, "was for the International Sleeping Car Company and a first class fare from Tientsin to Christiania. To stop the argument, Mr. Kalleberg gave me the ticket and I kept it for a few days. After he gave me the ticket, he put the envelope back in his desk."

Sold Passport for \$2,250

"At that time, I had full access to Mr. Kalleberg's rooms. On the morning of January 8, I took the

(Continued on Page 3)

German Losses in Sea Battle Unofficially Put at 800 Dead, 6,000 Missing and Wounded

Berlin Estimates British Loss of Life Was More Than
7,000; One Battleship Fired 700 Tons in Two Hours

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 7.—Details continue to be published concerning the battle off Jutland. They include the statement that a new British battleship scored a hit at a range of twenty miles and fired eighty-two salvoes from her 15-inch guns in two hours, altogether 700 tons of shell. This battleship was hit by a torpedo forward and the shock shook her violently, but the damage done was not serious.

The narratives of survivors are insistent that the German super-dreadnought Hindenburg was sunk. A telegram from Copenhagen says that the first unofficial estimate at Kiel of the German loss in the naval battle is: 800 killed; 4,600 missing; 1,400 wounded.

The casualties sustained by the British ships, other than those sunk, total 162 killed, 138 wounded and 5 missing.

Very Big Kick Yet, Says Beatty

Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, in a letter to his men, says: "The Germans thought to catch our fleet unprepared, but didn't. The great day which the Germans expected to result in an undoubted victory for us, although not so great a one as we expected. We drew the enemy into the jaws of our fleet."

"I have no regrets, except for the gallant lives who died gloriously. It would have warmed your hearts to have seen how the gallant Hood brought his squadron into action. Would to God he had been more successful in the general result."

"We are ready for the next time. Please God, it will come soon. The battle-cruiser fleet is alive and has a very big kick in her."

There will be a memorial service at St. Paul's on the 14th, in honor of the British victims in the battle.

Balfour Answers Critics

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to criticisms concerning the first communique issued by the Admiralty on the battle, said that Admiral Jellicoe's message of the 2nd was obviously incomplete, but the Admiralty decided to take the public into its confidence and, therefore, issued it.

The public recovered very quickly from its unnecessary alarm, but he regretted that the fleet, well knowing that they had inflicted a very severe blow on their opponents, were disappointed by the rather tragic tone of the papers. But, if

confidence in the Admiralty's honesty had been increased by the incident, there would be nothing to regret.

He did not doubt that the German losses were bigger than their's, but it was useless arguing about losses, in face of the rush made by the Germans for their own ports as soon as the British battle fleet appeared. The results of the battle had been to strengthen the blockade, dissipate the German dream of an invasion of Britain and confirm Britain's command of the sea.

Kaiser Sees Britain Quaking?

Amsterdam, June 7.—The Kaiser, on the deck of the flag-ship at Wilhelmshaven, in a bombastic speech to delegations from the war-ships, on Germany's naval "victory," declared: "A start has been made. Fear will creep into the bones of the enemy."

Germans Still Insistent

That Warship Was Sunk

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, June 6.—The Admiralty reports: British sailors rescued by the German 5th torpedo-boat flotilla, during the battle off Skagerrak, stated that the battle-cruiser Princess Royal (launched 1911; 20,000 tons) listed heavily, while the battle-cruiser Queen Mary (launched 1912; 20,000 tons) was lost in the engagement with the German first reconnoitering forces. At the same time, the small cruiser Birmingham (launched 1913; 5,530 tons) sank.

They further stated that, in this part of the battle, all five super-dreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth class (launched 1913 and 1914; 28,000 tons) took part. Other prisoners, rescued by the German 3rd torpedo-boat flotilla, stated, independently of each other and confirmed in writing, that they saw with certainty the sinking of the battle-ship Warspite, the battle-cruiser Princess Royal and the flag-ships of the British torpedo-boat flotillas, Turbulent, Nestor and Alcazar.

A German submarine, after the battle off Skagerrak, 90 miles off the Tyne mouth sighted a ship of the Iron Duke type (battle-cruiser, launched 1912 and 1913; 28,000 tons) with a heavy list and visibly much water in the forepart, steaming towards the English coast. The German submarine, on account of its unfavorable position towards the ship

(Continued on Page 2)

Italians On Defensive In Raging Snowstorm

Successfully Meet Charge Of
Great Masses Of Austrians;
Regain Some Ground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 6.—The official communique issued today reported: The enemy made heavy infantry attacks, amid a raging snow-storm, on Sunday night, on several sections. All were repulsed.

They were fercest on Asiago Plateau, where great masses of troops were hurled into action. The Italians regained some ground at Monte Cengio.

British Cotton Hands On Verge of Strike

Notices Expire Tomorrow; Con-
ference Is Called; 100,000
Operatives Involved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 7.—Sir George Askwith, Chief Industrial Commissioner, has invited the trade union leaders to a conference at Manchester, today.

The notices threatening a cotton strike expire on Saturday. 100,000 operatives and 40,000 spindles are involved.

French 'Interference' Rouses Greek Feeling

Strong Objection to Sarraill's
Demand for Recall Of
Three Officers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, June 7.—General Sarraill's demand for the recall of three Greek officers is considered an inadmissible interference and the Greek Government is taking up a very firm attitude.

The Greek Premier, M. Skouloudis, visited the British Minister, yesterday, presumably on this matter.

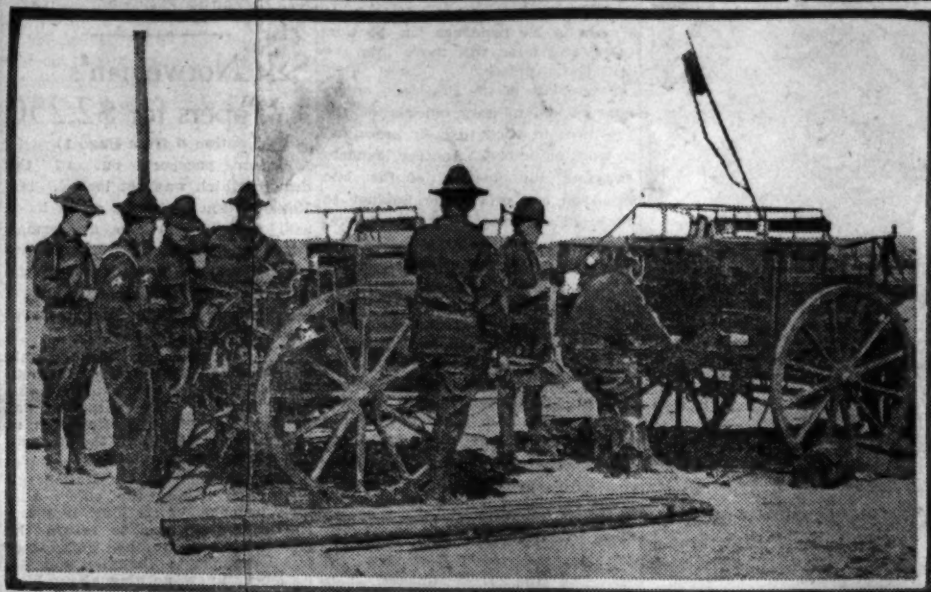
TURKS TAKE OFFENSIVE; REPULSED EVERYWHERE

Russians Successful from Bal-
burt To Erzincan; Deliver
Blow At Hannekin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 6.—An official communique reports: The Turks took the offensive on several sectors of the Balburt-Erzincan front and were everywhere repulsed. We delivered a blow to the Turks near Hannekin on Saturday.

Pershing Massing Forces as Intervention Grows Imminent



PERSHING'S FIELD WIRELESS STATION

Gen. Pershing, in command of the punitive expedition in Mexico, has been ordered to mass his forces as the Mexican crisis grows more serious. Practically the entire mobile army of the United States has been ordered to the Mexican border. The picture shows the wireless station of Gen. Pershing near Nampulipa, Mexico.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER IS CARSON'S PROPOSAL

Recommends Unionists To Enter
Negotiations For Home Rule
Outside Northern Province

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 6.—At the Ulster Unionist Council at Belfast, Sir Edward Carson suggested that negotiations should proceed on the basis that the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Londonderry and the county boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry shall be excluded from the operation of the Home Rule Act.

It appears that the proposals submitted by Sir Edward Carson were Mr. Lloyd George's. The Council adjourned without reaching a decision.

Expect Judge Hughes Will Be Nominated As Republican Candidate

Senator Harding, Chairman Of
Convention, Condemns Mr.
Wilson's War-Policy

Reuter's Service

Chicago, June 7.—The conventions of the Republican Party and the Progressive Party, of which Colonel Roosevelt is the leader, have assembled simultaneously in Chicago.

Senator Warren G. Harding, temporary chairman of the Republican Convention, eloquently appealed for a reunion of the party. He condemned President Wilson's war-policy, as consisting more of rhetoric than resolution, advocated the expansion of national defence and a return to high tariffs.

The Hon. Robbins, presiding at the Progressive Convention, said that preparedness was the paramount issue and Colonel Roosevelt the man of the hour.

The prevailing opinion in Chicago is that the outcome of the conventions will be the nomination of Judge Hughes, of the Supreme Court, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Judge Hughes refuses to discuss politics, owing to his position.

Dundee Jute Strike Practically Finished

Appeal By Board of Trade Re-
sults In Workers Committee
Recommending Resumption

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 6.—The Dundee jute strike has practically ended. A committee of the workers' union has recommended the resumption of work, following an appeal by the Board of Trade, on the understanding that their claims will be considered.

Police Dog Catchers Are Now On Strike; Kick Over Wages Cut

They Haven't Bagged Enough
Wonks Is Complaint, So
Offered Piece Work!

We read in the classics that every dog hath his day. This then is the day of the furtive wonk. For he may roam the streets at will on the trail of the elusive beef bone or scratch his mangy hide in undisturbed ecstasy against the bricks of corner buildings.

For the dog catchers have struck.

They seem to have been affected by what has become a Shanghai habit. Again it is the question of money. The dog catchers were attached to different police stations. They have been drawing down \$8 a month. On last Friday it was announced that hereafter their salary would be cut to \$5. There was a meeting which wound up with the ultimatum:

"No cathee eight dolla, no cathee dog!"

The meeting then gave three rousing cheers and disbanded. The walk-out occurred on Sunday. Since then most of the little yellow push-wagons have been resting silent and motionless in the different police compounds. One of the most prominent dog catchers said yesterday that the men felt fully confident of winning their strike as it was not thought that at present the council could secure skilled dog catchers from other countries to take their places. Dog catching circles were excited yesterday by a rumor that a move was on foot to bring in catchers from Japan to fill the places of the strikers. Muttered threats of violence were heard on all sides and protests were made against such a move.

As a result of the strike something of a concession was made. The coolies were told that they hadn't been catching enough dogs and that was the reason for the reduction. Therefore they were given the option of working for \$5 a month or catching the dogs by piece work. The new scale allows them 15 cents per dog and some have returned to work on this basis. This has to be divided between two coolies. Not only do they have to catch the dogs, but they must deliver their catch to the pound at the Gordon Road Station. From some of the other stations this in itself is almost a half-day's journey.

"Because of the war," said a well known-dog catcher yesterday, "the dogs have become more vicious and harder to catch. We should have had a raise instead of a reduction."

It is pointed out that not everyone may aspire to be a dog catcher. They do their work with a slip noose at the end of a bamboo pole. It is no easy task to insinuate the loop over the neck of a suspicious wonk.

VERDUN BATTLE AGAIN MONOPOLISED BY GUNS

Germans Break Into British De-
fences at Hooze; General
Line Remains Intact

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 7.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There was no infantry action on the northern front at Verdun, but the artillery duel raged with undiminished violence in the region of Vaux and Dambloup.

Battalion Commander Raynal, who is defending Fort Vaux with tireless energy, was appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

London, June 6.—An official British communique reports: There was heavy fighting this afternoon, east of Ypres. At noon, the enemy opened a heavy bombardment round Hooze and Ypres. They exploded a series of bombs between 3 and 4.30 in the afternoon, at various points on 2,000 yards of front, north of Hooze.

These were followed by unsuccessful infantry attacks. The enemy, immediately north of Hooze, penetrated our front trenches, after an explosion of mines. Fighting continues. Our general line is still intact.

Enemy attacks further north were unsuccessful. The day was comparatively quiet on the remainder of the front.

We exploded a defensive mine north of Roclincourt, considerably damaging the enemy's galleries. Last night, small bodies of British troops entered the German trenches at three points, inflicting casualties, bombing shelters, damaging trenches and capturing prisoners.

Inclement weather, yesterday, hampered operations in the air.

Farin Ridge Successfully Defended By East Prussians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Western theater.—On the western bank of the Meuse, the positions held by the East Prussians, on the Furmin ridge, were four times attacked during the night, after the heaviest artillery preparation, but without the slightest success for the French. The enemy suffered particularly serious losses from the co-operation of the German curtain-fire, machine-gun and infantry fire.

PARDON FOR REBEL LEADERS?

It is believed by responsible Chinese here that the first mandate to be issued by President Li Yuan-hung will be the pardon of national offenders, such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Hwang Hsing, Ling Hu, and Ho Haiming.

The Weather

Gloomy, overcast weather, with dense mist on the coast. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 68.0 and the minimum 59.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 74.2 and 68.4.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY VOTES SUPPORT FOR GEN. LI YUAN-HUNG

Members Here Believe
South Will Not Re-
main Separate

GEN. FENG LOYAL

Promises New President His
Help in Maintaining
Peace and Order

FUNERAL OF YUAN

Will Be Buried in Sacrificial
Robes, With Diadem
On His Head

The following declaration has been issued by the members of the National Assembly of the Republic of China:—

"Yuan Shih-k'ai, having repeatedly violated the constitution of the Republic of China, should have forfeited his right to the office of President, and should have been superseded by the Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, as is provided by the constitution. Now, as Yuan Shih-k'ai has been removed by an act of Providence, the succession of Li Yuan-hung to the Presidency has been effected."

"We, members of the National Assembly of the Republic of China, hereby declare that any person who disputes President Li Yuan-hung's constitutional authority shall be severely punished, according to law."

It is interesting to note, as against the cable indications from Peking that there is a possibility of certain sections of the party which broke out against Yuan Shih-k'ai starting more trouble, even with Li Yuan-hung at the head of affairs, that the majority of the members of the National Assembly here do not fear any such disorders.

Tsank South Will Come In

Meeting every day with northern and other Republicans, there are representatives of the extreme Southern party and there is everything to show that the relations of all sections are most amicable, the prevailing desire being to secure unity. It is not denied that it quite likely will be some time before perfect agreement is reached, out any such course as the Southern provinces holding out for independence is scouted.

Trouble, it is said, if there is any at all, will be made, not by political sections, but by those lawless groups which tack themselves on to political parties whenever there is a cleavage, for the sole purpose of gaining what they can by loot. These, it is thought, will find little room for action, the military and police in the capital having jointly pledged themselves to support President Li Yuan-hung, whilst such men as Tsai Ao and Chen Yi, who have sufficient strength to deal with such freebooters, are not likely to let the depredations of these gangs prejudice their own standing.

To Be Buried With Diadem

Reuter's Service to the Editor.—Peking, June 8.—After lying in state, surrounded by his sons, daughters and wives, the men on the left and the women on the right, the remains of Yuan Shih-k'ai, yesterday afternoon, were deposited in a coffin which was brought up from Changtshu by special train. The remains were dressed in the sacrificial dress which the late President wore at the annual sacrifice to Heaven, with the diadem on the head.

Hsu Shih-chang has been appointed to attend the obsequies. The fifth brother of Yuan Shih-k'ai has also arrived from Changtshu for the same purpose.

A sacred tablet to commemorate the deceased will be set up in the Chu-jen-tang, one of the halls of the Palace. Many officials went to the Palace, yesterday and today, to pay their last respects to the late President.

Gen. Feng's Loyal Message

A number of telegrams from the provinces, expressing loyalty to President Li Yuan-hung, have been already received, including a

message from Marshal Feng Kuo-chang, Chiangchun of Kiangsu and the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, saying:

"We are in receipt of a telegram from the State Department stating that, in accordance with the last wish of the late Great President Yuan, Your Excellency has succeeded to the office and power of the Great President, in accordance with the Provisional Constitution. The world dances with joy on learning that a great statesman and veteran of great merits has agreed to shoulder the enormous burdens of the State at this critical time.

"The whole country has been crying for relief from the dangers which threaten to suffocate the nation's life. We sincerely believe that, by your able hand, wise plans will soon be accomplished. We consider it our duty to maintain peace and order and to do our best to support and assist.

"Respectfully, we head the civil and military officials of the whole province, as well as the troops and common people, in offering Your Excellency hearty congratulations. May it please Your Excellency to accept the same."

Other telegrams have been received from Shantung, Shanai and Fengtien in connection with the demise of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

It is interesting to note the Chinese adoption of the foreign mode of mourning. The Government Gazette is published with black borders and the soldiers and police are wearing black bands on the arm.

Li Announces Succession

Peking, June 7 (Delayed in transmission).—Li Yuan-hung formally assumed office at 10 o'clock this morning. The following circular telegram was despatched to the provinces last night:

"On the 7th, Vice-President Li Yuan-hung succeeds, in accordance with the law, to the post and authority of Great President of Chung Hua Min Kuo."

At 10 o'clock this morning, all Government offices hoisted the Republican flag. The Secretary of State, members of the Cabinet, the Chief of the General Staff and other high military officers and the chiefs of the various Government departments assembled at Li Yuan-hung's house, in ceremonial dress. On the appearance of the new President all bowed three times. The President returned the bow and the ceremony ended.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a number of lesser officials, including the Commander of the Gendarmerie, the Chief of the Martial Court and the Governor of the Metropolitan Prefecture, assembled, when the same ceremony took place.

Foreigners Take Precautions

There was no sign of trouble last night. The French Legation, yesterday, ordered its nationals into the Legation Quarter, while two companies of Annamite troops arrived by the evening train, to re-inforce the French Legation Guard.

The American Legation advised its nationals to retain rooms in the Legation Quarter, in case of necessity. Otherwise, the Legations showed no outward sign of anxiety, except the Austrians, whose marines, yesterday evening, erected a sand-bag barricade across the northern entrance to the Legation Quarter. The Austrian Minister, however, promptly ordered its removal.

Liang Shih-yi With French Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 8.—It seems very probable that the Quintuple Syndicate will

Diaz Offered Money By Germany to Bring About Mexican Revolt



W. E. D. STOKES.

W. E. D. Stokes, the millionaire hotel owner of New York, who has just returned from Lexington, summoned back by a telegram concerning the latest activities of Felix Diaz, for whom Mr. Stokes is the American representative, says that Diaz refused an offer of an enormous sum of money and all arms and ammunition necessary if he would start a revolution in Mexico. This offer, according to Stokes, came from Germany. Diaz, said Stokes, refused the offer because he believed that Germany's intentions were hostile to the United States. Stokes added that Diaz was now in Mexico with 23,000 armed men.

hand to the Chinese Government the surplus of the salt revenue; thereupon, probably, also, the moratorium will be withdrawn.

Liang Shih-yi has fled to the Legation Quarter, where he is supposed to have taken refuge with French friends.

During today's ceremonies of the formal taking over of the presidency by Li Yuan-hung, he made the following oath: "Owing to the unexpected demise of President Yuan Shih-k'ai and in accordance with stipulations of the provisional constitution of the Min-kuo, I now temporarily assume the functions of the Chief Executive. In view of my lack of administrative experience and the perilous situation in China, I sincerely hope that the Premier and his Ministers will assist me in the performance of my heavy duties towards the nation and its citizens. I hereby declare that I will act as Acting President of the Republic of China perfectly in accordance with the constitution and always will promote republicanism."

All Commanding Generals of the country have telegraphed their assent

to the taking over of the Presidency by Li Yuan-hung. Everything is quiet in Peking and the authorities are endeavoring to maintain order. A number of precautionary measures have been taken.

Generals Support President

Generals Feng Kuo-chang, Ni Shih-chung and nearly all other Commanding Generals have sent loyal telegrams to President Li Yuan-hung. Feng Kuo-chang points out in his telegram that Li Yuan-hung has become President according to the last wishes of Yuan Shih-k'ai and according to the constitution.

Li Yuan-hung has decided to remain in his residence for the time being and later will move into the presidential palace.

A Mandate of the President orders all civil and military officials of the provinces to stick to their posts and to work as before. Another Mandate eulogizes the merits of the late President and orders the Cabinet to work out a ceremonial for the funeral of Yuan Shih-k'ai, according to Chinese and foreign customs.

Yuan Shih-k'ai will be buried in the ceremonial dress which he wore on the occasion of the great sacrifices in the Temple of Heaven, with a crown on his head. Hsu Shih-chang, the former Secretary of State, has been ordered to prepare the funeral arrangements. On account of the death of President Yuan Shih-k'ai, all schools in Peking have been closed for two days.

The model battalion (Mo-fan-tui) which was under the personal command of President Yuan Shih-k'ai, will be transferred to Paoingfu. By order of the Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, the other troops will be temporarily disbanded.

General Amnesty

In a special session of the Cabinet, it was decided to issue a general amnesty for all political offenders and rebel leaders, as well as for the monarchists. A corresponding Mandate is expected today.

President Li Yuan-hung aims at strong co-operation with the responsible Cabinet. He wishes to restore the parliamentary condition of the year 1913 and will design proper means to resume the payment of the notes issued by the two state banks. The posts in the Cabinet the occupants of which persistently tendered their resignation will be occupied by new appointments.

President Congratulated

The independent provinces headed by Tsen Chuan-hsuan and Liang Chi-chiao have despatched telegrams to congratulate President Li Yuan-hung, saying that "the desire of the people is now satisfied and all the troubles of the country can be now stopped. The North and the South will now be able to work together for the salvation of the young Republic."

The independent provinces also sent a telegram to the Cabinet congratulating it and the country on having secured the right man to run the government.

It is said that President Li has asked both Mr. Liang Chi-chiao and Mr. Tsen Chuan-hsuan to go to Peking at an early date. This statement is however not generally accepted.

Local Rejoicing

The five-colored flags of the Chinese Republic were seen flying everywhere in Shanghai yesterday in honor of President Li Yuan-hung. People of all classes were pleased to hear of General Li becoming President. The Chinese newspapers were printed in red in welcome to the new

President and almost all of them had big articles describing the triumph of the Republic and the confidence of the people in him, due to his faithfulness and patriotism.

The local Chamber of Commerce as well as other great Chinese companies have despatched telegrams of congratulation to General Li and also telegrams to the Cabinet.

In the city last night a lantern procession was held by schools to honor the new President.

Regarding the situation it is generally believed that all the trouble will be peacefully settled.

Sold Norwegian's Papers for \$2,250

(Continued from Page 1)

European passport out of the drawer which was not locked. Mr. Kalleberg knew nothing about it. I sold his passport to a German gentleman for \$2,250. I was not permitted to know the name of the man who used the passport, but I learned later that he was a naval officer.

"The arrangements for the sale were made through another German whom I know. I refuse to give this man's name. The passport was handed over in a private room at Neumann's Cafe. Both the German gentlemen were present.

"The passport had Mr. Kalleberg's picture on it and the officer who took it looked something like Mr. Kalleberg. He was to return the passport in two months. This officer was a stranger to Shanghai and Mr. Kalleberg knew nothing about him. The officer was formerly at Tsingtau."

She ended by declaring that Mr. Kalleberg did not receive a cent of the purchase money and that he didn't know the passport was sold until she told him about it.

German Losses In Sea Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

and owing to the heavy sea, was unable to shoot.

Estimate British Lost 7,000 The British loss of lives during the battle is estimated at more than 7,000.

The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst reports: A telegram from Kiel states that the British super-dreadnought Warspite, during the battle off Skagerack, was sunk by S.M.S. Koenig (launched 1913; 25,800 tons). It was observed from the Koenig that the Warspite was heavily hit, a gigantic explosion then followed,

after which the Warspite sank rapidly.

The survivors of S. M. S. Eibing say that the German submarines did not play an important role in the battle. The whole ocean was raging from the shots falling into the water. Everywhere, dead bodies were floating.

The submarines could not have stayed one minute in such waters. The sailors further stated that the report about the flight of the German ships was ridiculous. Not one of the German ships could have escaped, if the result of the battle had been such as to put the British into the position to pursue the Germans.

The sailors report that there was uninterrupted fighting for 17 hours. Only once during the fight, bread was passed around, otherwise, no food was served. The sailors looked well and not like men coming from the greatest sea battle of history.

Belgian Children's Fund

3rd List of Subscriptions

Johnny	\$ 5.00
J. P.	5.00
Pat	5.00
Behl and Roda	10.00
Coulton	10.00
H.	5.00
Mrs. H. M. Tibbey	25.00
Friedrich Chinese Gentleman	100.00
L. H. A.	5.00
The Mess	12.00
George Murray	1.00
Lambkin	5.00
Prudence	10.00
Elizabeth	10.00
Claude Trenchard Davis	50.00
Annie	25.00 @ 72.2...
Previously Acknowledged	\$ 302.72
Eric M. Ross	\$ 1,147.72

Hon. Treasurer

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troubles.

It is

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 9
Per R.V.F. s.s. Pensa June 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Pekin M. June 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia June 16
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 13

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 16
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Seattle on May 21, and is due to arrive here on or about June 12; per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

The French mail of May 14 is due at Hongkong on June 12, and here on June 14. Left Colombo on June 4, per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecal.

The French mail of May 29 is due at Hongkong on June 26, and here on June 28. Left Port Said on June 2, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

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In the Courts

Judgment in Shipping Case

Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge of the British Supreme Court, giving judgment yesterday in the case of Racine, Ackermann and Co. against Moller and Co., directed that the matter should stand over. He held that the s.s. Ninju Maru, on the voyage which resulted in the action, was not seaworthy, but added that, in this connection, there was no reflection cast upon the defendants. The judgment follows:

In December, 1915, the defendants, Messrs. Moller and Co., purchased the steamer Ninju Maru; she was an old boat, but had a clean certificate from the Japanese authorities for coastwise traffic from September, 1915, to September, 1916. On January 21, she left Shanghai on a voyage for Vladivostok; on board she had cargo belonging to the plaintiffs, a French firm.

On January 22, she left Woosung at 6.10 a.m.; she passed the Bell Buoy at 11.10 a.m. and was then put on her course. On January 24, about 7 a.m. she was helpless, lying at the mercy of the winds and waves, with her fires extinguished. In that condition she lay till she was saved by the s.s. Javary; and she reached Woosung again on the evening of January 27.

Tugs brought her up the river and she was placed in the International Dock on the morning of January 28; she was taken out of that dock the following morning and after her cargo had been discharged, she was placed in the Yangtseepoo Dock. A full examination disclosed a large number of defects necessitating extensive repairs and these are set out in full in the two reports made by Captain Bayes-Davy which have been filed in this case (Ex. 1 and 4). Cargo had been jettisoned from

the after hold and cargo in both fore and after holds had been damaged by water. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs began these proceedings, asking for a declaration that the steamer was unseaworthy and that the defendants were liable to the plaintiffs as set out in the Statement of Claim. The defendants denied the unseaworthiness of the ship and also pleaded the Bills of Lading.

At the trial it was agreed that I should now only decide the one question of unseaworthiness, leaving over the other questions raised in the case. No particulars of unseaworthiness were asked for or given. Such particulars would certainly have been ordered: see the Rory 7 P.D. 117. I think as I indicated in the course of the case that this absence of particulars has placed both defendants and the Court in a position of some difficulty, besides allowing the plaintiffs to roam at large over the defects of this ship as they emerged in the evidence.

Now, a shipowner warrants the seaworthiness of his ship; that is that she is reasonably fit for the voyage to be undertaken. It is a question of fact in each case and unseaworthiness may be due to the condition of the ship, her lack of men or equipment, or any other cause that renders her unfit for the voyage and the burden of proof of unseaworthiness lies on the party who alleges it.

In this case, therefore, it lies upon the plaintiffs to prove that this ship was not reasonably fit to take a cargo of gunnies, wax, etc., from Shanghai to Vladivostok in January, 1916. And to prove this the plaintiffs point to the general condition of the ship, as well as to specific defects. In the main the condition of the ship is not in dispute; though of course individual defects are: e.g., the existence of broken rivets. But it is

to be remembered that what I have to decide is not the condition of the ship when she was back in Shanghai, but her condition when she started on this voyage.

No doubt her condition as described on her return helps to the correct ascertainment of her condition when she started, but it is not the question before the Court. It is not, therefore, in my opinion, necessary for me to decide on each item of defect. But I do feel obliged to mention one specific defect; the fracture in the stringer angle. This is admittedly an old fracture and as such it is put forward as part of the general evidence of unseaworthiness.

Now, the existence of this fracture was only disclosed by the cracking of the cement laid over the metal: it is not suggested that the cement was improperly there; but it is suggested that this cracking of the cement was due to the strain put on the ship when she was in the International Dock and was not due to the strains put upon her in the gale. If this suggestion is correct, and I do not feel called upon to decide it now, I only want to say that I am not at present satisfied that the warranty of seaworthiness covers any such strain as must of necessity be put upon a ship when she was dry-docked in the condition in which this ship was on January 28.

One other matter must be disposed of: the question of the weather. It is urged by the defendants that this ship met with very unusual and exceptional weather: rougher than the ordinary rough weather. On this point I have the evidence of the Captain, who stated that in his 33 years' experience he had only been in worse weather 4 or 5 times; and the Siccawei reports for the fateful days with a letter from the Director of the Observatory dealing with the description of the weather given by the Captain in his protest.

There was a heavy gale at sea, but I am far from satisfied that it was really out of the common. The Captain puts the force of the wind as 8 or 9: the protest has been translated to give the

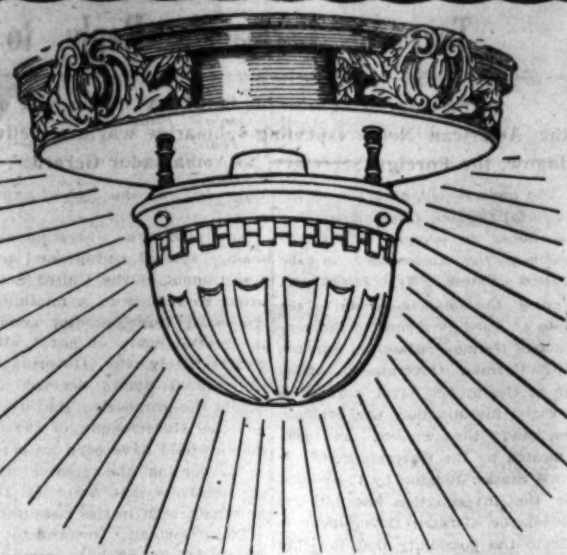
wind "typhoon force": the Siccawei reports give 8 as the force of the wind at Weihaiwei and the Director says that the weather at sea was really "very bad." I notice too that in no place in the Reports is anything worse than "a gale" mentioned in the general notes. The accounts to my mind practically agree, but at the same time I consider the defendants have failed to prove that this was very unusual or exceptional weather.

Under these circumstances, I come to the main question in the case: was the vessel unseaworthy when she left Shanghai? I put myself as far as possible in the position of a jury on this question of fact and I find uncontradicted that there were a large number of very badly wasted plates and frames in the ship; that there was a fracture in the stringer angle; that there were holes in the bulkhead; that the hand pumps were defective; that one wasted plate was badly fractured in the storm.

In addition, I have such evidence as that the ship was generally in a neglected condition: that the after peak was in a deplorable condition. Then there are various other defects which were disclosed on her return (such as a leaky valve) which may have been there at the commencement of the voyage.

On the other hand I have the fact that this ship was given a certificate in Japan in September, 1915, but we know that many of the defects now discovered existed before that date. Taking all this evidence into consideration, it seems to me to be impossible to come to any other conclusion than that this ship was not reasonably fit to encounter the ordinary perils that might be expected on a voyage in the month of January from Shanghai to Vladivostok: in other words, that she was not seaworthy.

In saying this I am glad to be able to add that no reflection is cast by that finding upon the defendants as the owners of this ship.



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SEES KING ALFONSO AS
GERMANY'S MEDIATOREnglish Writer Says Spain's
King Is Kaiser's Choice As
Peacemaker

An important provincial paper, the Liverpool Daily Post, possesses in its editor in chief, Sir Edward Russell, one of the most capable and experienced journalists in Great Britain, whose weekly article, entitled "From a Club Window," it is not too much to say provides a mine of information for other less well informed newspaper men.

In his most recent contribution Sir Edward Russell directs attention to two countries which he is convinced must play an important part in the immediate future of Europe. In Sir Edward's opinion, both Holland and Spain, in the next few months, may become of immense national worth, and he gives the following reasons for his belief.

"Holland has no doubt quite legitimately made large sums out of the war in its earlier stages by being the main emporium for Germany. But the fall of the mark, in spite of strenuous Teutonic machinations, has forcibly impressed the commercial Dutch. Again, the recent outrages on Dutch vessels have more deeply stirred the inhabitants of Holland against Germany than the English realize. Except during the Boer War, the Dutch have always exhibited most friendly feelings toward England, combined with the greatest distrust of Germany. The Queen of Holland's marriage was not very popular, because it created fear of Teutonic influence at court."

"Some six years ago, when the present writer was in Holland, the Dutch upper classes talked of the war between England and Germany as being inevitable. If England was defeated, one heard on all sides, then Holland's only resource against annexation by Germany would be the opening of the dikes. That feeling has never changed during the present war, though Germany has lavished money galore on its small neighbors. It can be said with emphasis that never before has our Foreign Office been in such close relation to the Dutch Government."

"Before the close of the summer some interesting developments are quite possible in that land of sturdy men, hard thinkers and good lives. Nowhere, not even in Sweden, does one get better food or see larger individual consumers of it than in that country of superlative cleanliness and geographical flatness."

"Spain is becoming of increasing note because the strong pro-German feeling found in certain quarters at the outset of hostilities has sensibly abated in the last two months. The King of Spain has taken the place earlier occupied by President Wilson as the chief impartial onlooker upon hostilities. If Germany wants peace she will appeal for it through the intervention of Alfonso. He has kept aloof as far as possible, although the Roman Catholic influence of his court is probably pro-German. But he has done immense and unacknowledged work for the relief of prisoners, and when English relatives now try to trace a missing warrior the most strenuous efforts are made to assist them by the Spaniards. Portugal's declaration of war against Germany has made considerable stir in Madrid. Spain will not fight, but she may have much to gain commercially if she engineers peace."

"Peace, or rather the cessation of hostilities in the autumn, is now being a practical matter of hypothetical discussion. It is because of this increasing potentiality that the coming budget is viewed with comparative equanimity, for it is understood to be only a six months budget. And after that? Well, we wait and hope."

KAISER RIDES IN TRAM

Like Ordinary Passenger Wilhelm Pays 10-Pfennig Fare

New York, May 30.—A despatch from Berlin says that Monday, May 29, when the Kaiser visited the dockyard at Elbing, Prussia, accompanied by several of his suite, he took a ride on a tramcar in the city. Like an ordinary passenger he paid his 10 pfennig fare, and after he reached his destination he gave the conductor a present of 10 marks. The Kaiser expressed pleasure over the ride, because for the first time in his life he rode in a tramcar together with the common people.—Asch.

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Text of Germany's Reply to American Note

Berlin, May 5.—Following is the text of the Note of the German Government in reply to the American Note respecting submarine warfare, delivered yesterday by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government, has the honor to present to His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 26 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex, as communicated by the Government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German Government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained, which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German Government will not fail to draw the consequence resulting therefrom.

In connection with the case of the Sussex the Government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities, and destinations by German submarine commanders.

The German Government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German Government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the Government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

The German Government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has even been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these, no assurances have ever been given to the Government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of Feb. 8, 1916.

The German Government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowances must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare, neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief. The German Government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that

have led to the loss of numerous ships.

The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the Government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted, the Government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German Government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals. In reaching its decision the German Government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

The German Government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the Government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both Governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war.

But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not under present circumstances have determined the attitude of the German Government. For in answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law, the German Government must repeat once more, with all emphasis, that it was not the German, but the British, Government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

As matters stand, the German Government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity, which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare, are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government, shall be starved, and who by sufferings shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into ignominious capitulation.

The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war, if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

Several attempts made by the

Government of the United States to prevail upon the British Government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British Government. Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt by way of extortion to force neutral tonnage into the service of British trade war.

The German people knows that the Government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries, in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The Government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist, against Great Britain, on the incontrovertible rights to freedom of the seas. But, as matters stand, the German people is under the impression that the Government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany confine itself to protests against illegal method adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people knows to what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the Government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot, under the circumstances, meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here. If the German Government, nevertheless, is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions, it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over one hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

The German Government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe. The German Government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if after twenty-one months of the war's duration the submarine question, under discussion between the German Government and the Government of the United States, were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

As far as lies with the German Government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German Government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine

operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the Government of the United States.

The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon, if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States repeatedly declares that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

Accordingly, the German Government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces the Government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of a mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British Government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down in the notes presented by the Government of the United States to the British Government Dec. 28, 1914, and Nov. 5, 1915.

Should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent

nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the American Ambassador assurances of highest consideration.

VON JAGOW.

BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE

Contingents from Canada, S. Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India

London, May 10.—Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African, and Indian troops are now in France—a truly Imperial representation.

The arrival of Australian troops in France is now no longer a secret, says a wire from W. Beach Thomas who is

at British headquarters in France. Active work has been already done in the trenches and some of the fighting has been severe.

Like other troops from the parts of the Empire remote from the scene of the fighting, the Australians have received a great welcome from the French inhabitants wherever they have been. The slight distinction in their uniform has always notified their place of origin; and their magnificent physique has helped no little to increase the cumulative confidence in the strength of the British Army. "The more troops you send, the better seems the stock," is a sentiment I have heard expressed not once or twice.

A wire from Paris says: The commander of the British base at Marseilles reviewed this morning the troops under his orders, which included Scots, Indians, New Zealanders, and South Africans.



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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Big League Baseball
Standings of May 13

American League	W.	L.	P.C.
Cleveland	17	9	.654
Washington	14	9	.609
New York	13	10	.565
Detroit	13	12	.520
Boston	12	13	.455
Chicago	12	15	.444
St. Louis	8	14	.364
Philadelphia	8	15	.349

National League	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	11	6	.688
Boston	12	6	.667
Chicago	13	11	.542
St. Louis	12	11	.522
Cincinnati	12	12	.500
Philadelphia	9	10	.474
Pittsburgh	9	16	.360
New York	6	12	.316

Eastern League	W.	L.	P.C.
New London	10	22	.523
Portland	8	4	.667
Lawrence	7	5	.583
Springfield	7	5	.583
Lowell	7	6	.538
Lynn	6	6	.500
Bridgport	5	8	.385
Hartford	4	7	.364
New Haven	4	8	.333
Worcester	2	9	.182

Atlantic League	W.	L.	P.C.
Paterson	2	1	.660
Reading	2	1	.667
Wilmington	2	1	.667
Pottsville	1	2	.333
Allentown	1	2	.333
Easton	1	2	.333

International League	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	11	1	.917
Providence	8	4	.667
Richmond	6	5	.543
Baltimore	10	6	.625
Montreal	5	8	.385
Rochester	5	9	.357
Buffalo	4	10	.276
Toronto	2	11	.154

New York State League	W.	L.	P.C.
Utica	6	2	.750
Saratoga	6	2	.750
Albany	5	4	.556
Syracuse	4	4	.500
Binghamton	4	4	.500
Slimers	3	5	.375
Wilkes-Barre	3	5	.375
Troy	1	6	.143

Lawn Bowls

A lawn bowls match between Mr. C. M. Bain's team and Mr. S. Hammond's team will be played at 4.15 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Members of the two teams will be:

Mr. Bain's team	Mr. Hammond's team
C. M. Bain	S. Hammond
A. G. Stephens	R. R. Hynd
J. Valentine	G. Dunlop
E. C. Emmett	D. M. Graham

Rink No. 1	(skip)
J. Scotson	J. C. Thomson
C. W. Marshall	A. Samson
H. W. Dally	W. J. Gande
Rev. W. H. Ross	J. B. Grant

Rink No. 2	(skip)
E. Hunter	A. Gray
A. G. Mossop	R. A. Lawson
E. M. Ross	A. N. Warrack
R. Stammers	G. H. Charlton

Rink No. 3	(skip)
O. Crews-Read	J. T. Disselhoff
D. MacDonald	W. A. Ogden
H. Browett	E. Payne
F. L. Marshall	G. R. Wingrove

Rink No. 4	(skip)
G. H. Phillips	A. D. Bell
J. J. Sheridan	F. H. Walker
J. V. C. Davis	Dr. Ross
W. D. Graham	W. Dutton

Rink No. 5	(skip)
L. Evans	D. Mennie
H. H. Fowler	Rev. C. E. Darwent
A. T. Wignall	F. Large
E. Whelan	J. G. Priestwood

Rink No. 6	(skip)
J. P. Dawe	W. J. Vine
J. Frost	C. J. Head
J. Naylor	B. Hunting
E. M. Reid	W. A. Farley

Rink No. 7	(skip)
C. E. Pearson	J. Quin
D. MacGregor	A. W. Dewhurst
V. Grundy	J. Smallbones
G. R. Wingrove	F. A. Sampson
P. Foxwick	W. E. Schroeder

Draw for Ladies Competition
Shanghai Scottish Prize Shoot

The draw for the ladies' prize competition of the Shanghai Scottish S.V.C. shoot, has been completed. This is one event of the annual rifle meeting to be held by the Company on June 10 and 11. The ladies competition is in connection with the Shanghai Scottish Championship Cup. (Presented 1915 by the Presidents and Past Presidents of the St. Andrew's Society).

Conditions: One sighting and Seven Scoring shots at the following ranges:—200, 500 and 600 yards.

1st. Lady drawn will count on the aggregate of 500 and 600 yards.

2nd. Lady drawn will count on the aggregate of 200 and 500 yards.

Champion. 1st Ladies' Names 2nd Ladies' Names

Pte. R. C. Aitkenhead... Miss A. Brand

Pte. J. G. Anderson... Miss C. Hutchison

Pte. W. T. Bertenshaw... Mrs. H. S. Stetson

Pte. G. Bloom... Miss K. E. McGregor

Pte. R. B. Bell... Mrs. Percy Crighton

Pte. L. W. Bell... Mrs. S. W. B. McGregor

Pte. N. C. Brodie... Mrs. W. Armstrong

Pte. C. P. Burns... Miss Elaine Stewart

Pte. L. C. P. Burns... Mrs. G. J. Turnbull

Pte. C. P. Burns... Miss Van Corbach

Pte. J. Forbes-Cole... Mrs. E. Allan

Pte. G. L. Campbell... Mrs. H. C. Marshall

Pte. H. E. Campbell... Miss O. M. Whelan

Pte. J. D. Campbell... Miss Trueman

Pte. R. S. Dougall... Miss W. Murray Kidd

Pte. L. Farnie... Mrs. C. Holliday

Pte. G. M. Grandison... Mrs. J. Valentine

Pte. C. W. Glover... Mrs. P. Barff

Pte. C. D. Hutchison... Miss Brodie

Pte. R. K. Hamilton... Miss E. Tucker

Pte. F. H. Lowe... Mrs. A. P. Thompson

Pte. J. Law... Miss W. Frost

Pte. W. H. Leslie... Mrs. J. Wisher

Pte. A. H. Leslie... Miss K. E. McGregor

Pte. L. C. P. Burns... Miss Bloom

Pte. S. W. B. McGregor... Mrs. J. T. Disselhoff

Pte. J. Macbeth... Mrs. P. Peebles

Pte. J. R. Moodie... Miss M. I. Clarke

Pte. W. G. Murphy... Mrs. J. P. Lowe

Pte. G. McDonald... Miss H. A. Brown

Pte. A. A. Malcolm... Mrs. J. F. Cale

Pte. J. C. Macdougall... Miss W. Sharp

Pte. A. M. McGregor... Miss Limby

Pte. J. McElraith... Mrs. K. McKelvie

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Pte. J. McElraith... Mrs. K. McKelvie

A.M. Baldwin Waives
Preliminary Hearing
And Is Bound Over

Defense in \$25,000 Embezzlement Case Hopes for Statement from Crowell

A. M. Baldwin was before the American Consular Court yesterday afternoon for a preliminary hearing on the \$25,000 embezzlement charge which has been brought against him by agents of the Republicans in China. The accused waived preliminary investigation and was bound over to the United States Court for trial. The date has not been fixed.

Mr. Kriese presided at the hearing. Mr. W. S. Fleming represented Baldwin. Mr. C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney, prosecuted for the government and was assisted by Mr. W. S. Fessenden, who appeared for the Chinese plaintiffs. After a good deal of consultation the accused waived the preliminaries and no evidence was taken.

It is said that the defense had hoped to receive a statement from A. Crowell, a warrant for whose arrest had been issued on a charge of complicity in the alleged embezzlement. Crowell left on the Shinyo Maru. A cablegram was sent to him in Japan asking that he return to give evidence for Baldwin or that he make a deposition and send it to Shanghai. Nothing had been heard from this cablegram yesterday.

In binding the accused over for trial Mr. Kriese said that bail would be fixed at \$25,000 cash or \$50,000 other security. Mr. Fleming objected to this amount as excessive and totally beyond the means of his client. He asked that bail be reduced to \$5,000. The District Attorney said that he disliked to oppose an application for bail but he declared that \$5,000 was not enough. It was finally agreed that the two attorneys would confer with the court in chambers concerning the matter.

Baldwin is accused of embezzling \$25,000 which agents of the Republicans declare they gave him for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

'Drys' Favor Bryan
For The Presidency

Washington, May 24.—The prohibition party is seriously discussing the nomination of William Jennings Bryan as its candidate for the presidency in the event that the democrats fail to incorporate a prohibition plank in the platform adopted by the party at the national convention in St. Louis.

HOW CYMRIC WAS SUNK

Five of Crew Killed; Torpedoed Without Warning

Bantry, South-West Ireland, May 9.—One hundred and five members of the crew of the White Star liner Cymric, which was torpedoed yesterday, have been landed here, and have received every attention. The captain of the Cymric states that he was eight days out from New York and 128 miles from land, when at 12.30 p.m. yesterday the liner was torpedoed without any warning.

The torpedo struck the engine-room, exploded on the far side, blew the skylight off, and all the lights went out. Four were killed by the explosion—H. Morton, 6th stoker; J. Kenny, greaser; J. B. Watts, 3rd stoker; D. Boregan, trimmer. Chief Steward J. R. Malcolm was drowned when leaving the ship, and a man named Dudley broke a leg. The rest, consisting of 105, took to the boats but returned at 3.30 to the liner and sent out a wireless call on the emergency gear.

A sloop from 100 miles off arrived at 9.10 p.m. and took them all off and stood by until the vessel sank at 3.30 a.m. All the crew were British subjects except one Russian and two Belgians. There was no gun of any kind mounted.

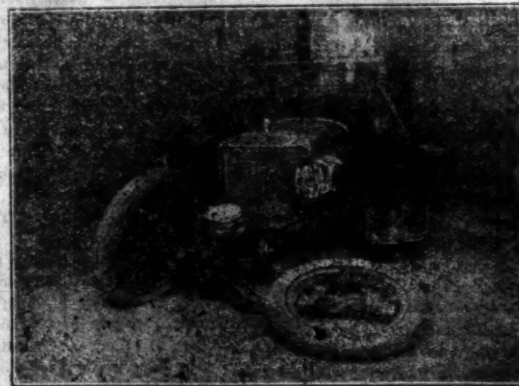
Liverpool, May 9.—There were six consular passengers in the Cymric. They were saved.

More Ships Torpedoed

London, May 10.—The British steamer Maud, of Jersey, has been torpedoed off Ushant. Captain David and 5 members of the crew were saved.

The Paris Matin learns from Brest that the trawler Alice has returned to port with 15 men, including 2 officers, belonging to the British four-masted ship Galatée, which was destroyed on Saturday by a German submarine. The captain and 13 men are missing.

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The China Press

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EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Northerly breezes, with gloomy, over-
cast weather at the south of the
35th parallel. Variable breezes in
the north. Dense mist all along
the coast.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 9, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Promise and The Conditions

(New York Times)

IF the German note contained only
the order issued to the naval
forces of the Empire, or if it concluded
with the paragraph embodying
that order, there would be no question
of its immediate acceptance by our
Government. The order embraces the
principles of visit and search, due
warning, and provision for the safety
of those on board, everything that was
promised in the pledge given by the
German Ambassador on Sept. 1. It
goes further, for it is made expressly
applicable to all waters, both within
and without the war zone.

Then follow the conditions. They
are imposed in the paragraph with
which the note actually ends. On
these conditions all depends. The
rest of the note, however essential
it may be to keep the German people
in good temper, is for us mere
surplusage. It is not pleasant reading
for Americans; it is an affront to
their intelligence. They can overlook
all that, disregard all that.

The proofs which we submitted to
Germany in the Sussex case receive
no consideration, Germany's avoid-
ance of the issue is blunt almost to
the point of discourtesy. That need
not affect our action. The answer of
the Government at Washington will
depend upon the construction it is
able to place on the naval orders and
on the conditions which the Imperial
Government leaves us to infer will
determine their permanence or their
abrogation.

Following an extended recital of
violations of the law of nations and
of humanity by Great Britain and
some reference to notes addressed by
this Government to the British
Government, we have this declaration:

"Should steps taken by the Govern-
ment of the United States not attain
the object it desires, to have the laws
of humanity followed by all belliger-
ent nations the German Government
would then be facing a new situation,
in which it must reserve to itself com-
plete liberty of decision."

That capacity for deluding them-
selves which the Germans have ex-
hibited throughout the war is mani-
fest in what this note has to say about
the behavior of Great Britain. As
Germany professes to understand the
"laws of humanity," they forbid
Great Britain to maintain its
blockade. The note reproaches our
Government for not exhibiting "the
same warmth of feeling to many
millions of women and children who
according to the avowed intention of
the British Government shall be
starved" that we have displayed in
behalf of the victims of submarines.
We have found it useless to point out
to Germany that the blockade of an
enemy country is entirely lawful,
that it is perhaps, great as are the
hardships involved, a merciful way of
bringing war to a conclusion. The
German heart did not bleed for the
sufferings of the people of Paris who
were brought much nearer to starva-
tion than the women and children of
Germany now are.

Furthermore, it is not open to Ger-
many to make complaint that while
we have been indignant and earnest
about the submarines we have patient-
ly submitted to serious interference
with our trade by England. If a
New England farmer in the early
Colonial days had seen, upon the one
hand, a painted redskin about to
tomahawk his wife, and upon the
other, a boy engaged in robbing his
apple trees, he would not have
hesitated for an instant in determin-
ing which was the more serious peril,
which demanded his first attention.

But that is merely a characteristic
fault of German reasoning, it is not
important to our decision. It is
plainly to the interest of Germany
that we should compel Great Britain
to accord free passage to neutral
European ports for all our ships, even
though they are laden almost to sink-
ing with provisions and supplies with
an actual German destination. That
is what the German note means in
the conditions imposed by its con-
cluding paragraph. Those are the
"steps" to be taken by our Govern-
ment. The German memory is short.
It here repeats a proposal made in

von Jagow's note of July 8 concerning
the Lusitania case, to which Mr.
Lansing on July 21 made a reply con-
taining this declaration:

"The Imperial German Government
will readily understand that the
Government of the United States can-
not discuss the policy of the Govern-
ment of Great Britain with regard to
neutral trade except with that Govern-
ment itself and that it must regard
the conduct of other belligerent
Governments as irrelevant to any dis-
cussion with the Imperial German
Government of what this Government
regards as grave and unjustifiable
violations of the rights of American
citizens by German naval com-
manders."

We have also refused to admit the
validity of the plea of reprisals as a
justification for slaughter of innocent
persons by submarines. We cannot
therefore "take steps" to induce
Great Britain to abandon its
blockade. That is the first part of the
condition. The second is beyond our
control altogether, since the implica-
tion is that the failure of our effort,
even if we should consent to make it,
would leave Germany "facing a new
situation in which it must reserve to
itself complete liberty of decision." Here
again is an error. The situa-
tion would not be new, it would be
one that has long existed, that now
exists. It is strictly correct, there-
fore, to describe the conditions im-
posed, if we take them in their literal
exactness, as impossible.

So the situation we are now facing
is this: Germany has issued orders
that comply with our demands and
the principles of international law
and of humanity in the use of its
submarines, but it tells us that it may
not consider this order and this prom-
ise binding upon itself unless
certain conditions are brought about
which are altogether beyond our
power and control. The tender of a
post-dated check bearing the written
condition that payment would be
stopped if the creditor failed to
comply with impossible conditions
would nowhere be accepted, in pay-
ment of a just debt. Suppose we
should accept this note as satisfactory
and declare the matter ended. In
what way should we be any better off
than we were on Sept. 1 last, when the
German Government through its
Ambassador gave to us this pledge
without any conditions whatever? The
faith of that pledge was broken. We
do not say that Germany would
not keep this promise, we believe she
would. But with its appended condi-
tions it is manifestly a feeble assur-
ance than was given in the former in-
stance.

There is a way in which our
Government may be persuaded that it
should accept the note as satisfactory.
The one question, the all-important
matter, is, will Germany stop destroy-
ing the lives of innocent noncom-
batants at sea? Does this note assure
us that our citizens may in security
make the passage across the ocean?
If that be the real meaning of the
note, Mr. Wilson has gained his point.
If the conditions imposed are merely
a sop to the von Tirpitz party, a mere
saving of face, then the assurance
that the naval order has been issued
as set forth is the substantive part of
the note.

The President and his advisers will
naturally examine with deliberation
every aspect of the situation that
confronts them. The risk accompa-
nying acceptance is too plain to be
blinked. We know that we can neither
promise nor perform compliance with
the conditions. If, therefore, after a
certain interval Germany should re-
sume submarine attacks without
warning and American citizens should
lose their lives, the break will come, it
will have to come, and at once. The
ending of relations with Germany is
what the President wishes to avoid;
to that end he will use every means
in his power save the sacrifice of our
rights and of the nation's honor. It is
a hard choice, but it must be made.
To break now upon the broad
principles of law and of humanity
which he has enunciated, to take that
grave step as the defender not only
of our rights but of the rights of all
other neutrals and as the champion of
humanity, or to be forced into a
break later on over some disputable
case far less grave than those we have
taken note of only by written protests.

Forecasts of Government action are
necessarily quite without authority,
but it is the feeling in Washington
that the President will accept the
German answer as a compliance with
the demand made in his note of April
18. As is well remembered, he then
said:

"Unless the Imperial Government
should now immediately declare and
effect an abandonment of its present
methods of submarine warfare
against passenger and freight-carry-
ing vessels the Government of the
United States can have no choice but
to sever diplomatic relations with the
German Empire altogether."

The President will strain every
point save that of honor and of right

NEW CLOTH FIBERS

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—
Wool is now scarce, and a
positive shortage of the fiber probably
will exist within two years. This
prediction has created alarm in the
American textile trade, and caused
scientists in all parts of the world to
renew their investigations of the
vegetable and mineral kingdoms for a
substitute.

Every time a man in the trenches
discards his woolen uniform, it is
burned and a new one supplied him.
This is a tremendous tax on the pro-
duction of wool—a fabric that was
once too plentiful when the war
started.

Fabrics of all kinds have been more
or less affected by the war. The
large flax fields of Belgium were
wiped out just as the demand for
linen in hospital supplies became
enormous. Only cotton has survived
the war strain with anything like an
increase, and in this country even its
production has been curtailed by the
introduction of diversified crops in the
South.

Goat's hair and camel's hair have
already helped us through a couple
of winters and provide a possible
answer to the problem. Camels and
goats are not so numerous as sheep,
however, so that the real answer must
come from the vegetable kingdom.
Nettles, pine needles, seaweed and the
leaves and stalks of various plants are
being experimented with by European
scientists in the hope of discovering a
new fabric that will have the warmth,
the impenetrability to dampness and
the close, soft weave of wool.

At present there are seven textile
fibers on the American retail market,
including cotton, wool, linen, silk,
ramie, jute and artificial silk. Cotton
the cheapest of these, has short fibers
with a peculiar spiral twist which are
adapted to spinning, but produce a
fuzzy thread preventing luster in the
cloth. This disadvantage is in part
overcome by the mercerizing process
introduced about a decade ago, which
imparts to cotton cloth a luster seen in
some inferior grades of silk.

Silk is the most valuable of fabrics,
owing to the length of its fiber, often
over a hundred yards. While the
mulberry tree upon which the silk
worm lives, may be grown success-
fully in the United States, the amount
of hand labor required in raising and
handling the cocoon precludes the pro-
bability of our ever developing a raw
product industry here. In removing
the long silk fiber from the cocoon
much short fiber is also detached which
is made up into a fabric known as
"spun silk," having a somewhat fuzzy
thread and without the usual silky
luster. It is for the most part used in
backs of eatins, mainly silks and
velvets, being as serviceable as the
long fiber but not so beautiful.

Pongee, imported in large quantities
from China by American textile man-
ufacturers, is wild silk, obtained from
uncultivated worms that feed on oaks
and other common trees. This silk is
darker in color and of a gummy sub-
stance noticeable in the cloth. The
original pongee is always distinguish-
able by its unique odor, inherited from
the Chinese quarter in which it is
prepared.

American chemists have anticipated
a silk shortage by inventing a synthetic
substitute now filling a popular de-
mand in the textile market. It is a
collodion-like substance obtained from
cotton or wood fiber and chemically
treated so as to appear lustrous and at
the same time withstand all the
practical tests of real silk. Fortunate-
ly, the chemical process does not re-
quire great quantities of hand labor,
which prohibits the introduction and
growth of raw fabrics in the United
States.

For example, it is possible to grow
ramie grass in this country. The
government has experimented with the
plant in various sections and found it
successful, and one man in Laurel,
Maryland, has several acres of ramie
flourishing vigorously. But you could
not get an American to do for a thou-
sand dollars what the average China-
man does for a few cents a day in pre-
paring the ramie by hand. First he
cuts the stalk separately, strips off the
leaves and then begins the laborious
task of peeling the bark, usually with
the Chinese thumb nail. After this he
covers his thumb with a bamboo
thimble and scrapes tediously away
the gum and coloring matter, pro-
ducing a long brown fiber known as
Chinese grass. This is exported in
large quantities to other countries,
including the United States, where it
is bleached and made up into ramie
linen or ramie cloth. European textile

to avoid a break. If he construes the
note as a whole to mean that Ger-
many has declared and effected the
abandonment of its present methods
of submarine warfare, he cannot in
justice and in conscience refuse to ac-
cept it as satisfactory, even though it
is not responsive to the express terms
of the note of April 18. The country

manufacturers have made numerous
attempts to set up machinery in the
Orient for decorticating the stalks, all
of which have been unsuccessful. In
this country, also, it is estimated that
there are at least a hundred and fifty
patents on file in the Patent Office for
preparing ramie by machinery, but
they are all commercially impracticable.

Ramie cloth, while an ancient textile
in the Orient, is almost a new fabric
on the American market, where it is
proving popular. Unfortunately, how-
ever, its reputation for durability is
apt to be injured by reason of the fact
that some of the goods sold as ramie
are actually made from the ramie rolls,
a short by-product fiber of the same
relation to real ramie that spun silk
is to silk. While made from the same
plant tissue, the ramie rolls do not
wear so well.

Jute, which has largely taken the
place of hemp in the manufacture of
burlap, coarse materials, twines, ropes,
etc., is an Indian raw product which
has become scarce during the war.
The present market prices for jute are
just double what they were at the
beginning of the war, an annoying
factor to American manufacturers who
yearly import over seven million
dollars worth of raw jute fiber. Hemp,
which was formerly used in great
quantities for little grown and
almost an unknown product in the
modern textile factory.

Russia is the greatest flax-grower,
supplying four-fifths of the flax of the
world. Austria-Hungary, France,
Ireland, Belgium and Holland are also
large producers of the raw-product,
while France and Ireland compete in
the possession of the greatest number
of spindles. All manufacture of linen
has been seriously hampered by the
war, which has served to bottle up
Russia's flax crop as completely as it
did her wheat. While the best lines
come from France and Ireland, these
countries are also dependent on others
for the majority of the raw product.
Hence the price of linen is soaring.
In the United States we have three
million acres planted in seed flax, but
only two thousand acres in fiber flax,
the seed flax evidently proving more
profitable.

There are several tropical fabrics
which may be drawn upon by Ameri-
can textile manufacturers in case
market conditions are not bettered in
the course of time. For instance, the
Philippines make an attractive fabric
known as pina cloth out of pineapple
fiber. The pineapple leaf, from four
to six feet long, is laid out on a board
and scraped with a piece of bone, until
the pulp is removed and nothing re-
mains but the fiber. The fiber is
then placed in a bag of mortar and
beaten vigorously with a pestle, after
which it is washed and combed out and
hung up on the wall to dry. A Filipino
woman, seated on the floor, ties the
fibers together, end to end. This pro-
duct is manufactured either in the
Philippines or Japan into a light,
gauzy dress goods especially adapted
for tropical clothing and worn ex-
tensively by the Filipino women.

Abaca, another tropical product com-
monly known as Manila hemp, is a
large plant somewhat resembling the
banana tree which grows in regular
forests twenty to thirty feet high.
The fiber is found in the trunk and
prepared in practically the same
fashion as the pineapple fiber, then
exported to Japan and the United
States where it is braided into hats
known in this country as hemp hats.
Abaca braid is sold to manufacturers
in this country at thirty cents per
eighty yards not including the duty
which is fifteen per cent. The Ameri-
can woman of fashion often pays
fifteen dollars for a hat made of this
identical braid which cost the manu-
facturer a little over thirty cents.
The abaca fiber is also woven into
cloth rarely seen in this country.

Many possibilities have occurred to
American textile manufacturers as
substitutes for various fabrics now
commanding prohibitive prices and
fast becoming scarce, but there is
always the handicap of labor. For
example, rumor has it that the Aus-
trians are using nettles for bed linen;
the Germans are reported to be using
the fiber of a variety of willow rose as
a substitute for jute; hops are being
manufactured into dressgoods, and in
the tropics the coconut fiber is
employed in making shoes. South
America is establishing experimental
stations for the testing of various
jungle fibers. Altogether, with the aid
of modern machinery, the seven
modern fabrics may soon become
things of the past, and our future
raiment may be made out of pineapples
and coconuts.

has confidence in his wisdom, in his
judgment, it knows that he is most
anxious to avoid any trouble with
Germany. That has been proved be-
yond all cavil. If he accepts the note
as a compliance, we are sure he will
have the country's devout prayers
that his decision may be justified by
its results.

Jellicoe's Men

A Day With Them

"The men who will not fail us" is
Mr. Hughes' apt description of the
personnel of the Grand Fleet. And
the country's opinion of its Navy
could not have been embodied in a
happier phrase.

Like all others who have seen
them "on their job," Mr. Hughes
was impressed by the pink-of-con-
diction, ready-for-anything appear-
ance of Admiral Jellicoe's men.
Well may their country be proud of
them, for a long period of never-
slackening training has made them
into the most efficient ship's com-
panies that ever manned a fleet.
This is no bombast, only a simple,
all-important truth.

Some may think the waiting game
an easy one to play. But the Grand
Fleet knows differently. They find
no easy features in it. Aboard all
ships the day's work begins early.
"Hands" are roused at 5.30 a.m. by
the ship's corporals, who go along
the mess decks calling the men to
"rise and shine." Out tumble the
sailors, who after stowing away
their hammocks have cocoa served
out to them, and then "scrubbing
down" begins.

There are people who believe that
a bluejacket spends a lot of his time
cleaning "brightwork." As a matter
of fact, "spit and polish" no longer
holds sway in the Navy. Scrupulous
cleanliness will always remain a
tradition of the service, but His
Majesty's ships are now grey, grim,
and businesslike from truck to keel-
son. One finds in them no gleaming
brass or polished gun muzzles to
catch the light and thus help an
enemy's "spotters."

Until breakfast time (8 a.m.) the
sailors are kept busy cleaning up
various parts of the ship, and, of
course, there are officers looking
after them. When the sentry on the
half-deck strikes seven bells in the
morning watch (7.30 a.m.) the
midshipmen and other junior
officers go to drill. This may be
small-arm exercise under the
instructional gunnery officer or
gymnastic training under the direc-
tion of the physical training instruc-
tor—otherwise "the India-rubber
man." When eight o'clock arrives
the colors are hoisted with cere-
mony to a landsman, although to
naval men it is only a part of the
day's routine. As the ensign is run
up on the jackstaff the band plays
the National Anthem, while every
officer and man turns aft and salutes
the colors.

For breakfast three-quarters of
an hour is allowed. Mess-decks,
flats, and the like are then cleared
up, and at nine o'clock the ship's
company goes to "divisions." Here
they are inspected by the officers in
charge of the various divisions.
After these officers have made their
reports to the captain the ship's
company musters on the quarter-
deck for prayers. "On cape," says
the commander when prayers are
over, whereupon the men replace
their caps and face forward. The
band strikes up a lively tune and,
to the accompaniment of this, officers
and men "double" briskly round the
decks, usually with the commander
at their head. "Double" is Navy for
"run," and, as a modern warship
may be anything up to two hundred
yards in length, the crew cover quite
a respectable distance during their
troop round her decks.

Schools on Board

On the quarter-deck they come to
a halt again and are then told off
to various duties. Some go to gun-
nery instruction, others to torpedo
drill, and so on, while the boys go
to school, or, rather, half of them
do; the other half are at naval train-
ing. In the afternoon there is a
change round, so that the boys have
both book learning and sea lore
drilled into them in the course of the
day.

The modern bluejacket must be a
well-educated man, particularly if he
wants to obtain promotion, and in
the course of his Service life he may
have to acquire something more than
a nodding acquaintance with certain
sciences. In order that he may have
educational opportunities the Admi-
rality has lately arranged for all
first-class ships to be supplied with
schoolmasters. Where no school-
master is borne a qualified chief
petty officer acts in this capacity.
In the Navy the boy becomes a man
at eighteen and is rated ordinary
seaman. A few "special" boys reach
official manhood at seventeen and a
half.

Bluejackets have to "keep their
hand in" at many things, and the
day's routine must be varied so as
to give practice in all these. Instead
of gunnery and other armament
drill the forenoon may be devoted to
"exercising stations." Naval organi-
zation has become a fine art. Only
those familiar with the complexity
of warship life know how skillfully
matters are arranged and what a

number of intricate little items of
mechanism must be devised to make
the machine work smoothly. Every
possible contingency is provided
against, and there are "stations" for
each one. By means of these each
officer and man gets taught his place
and his job whatever emergency may
arise, and as soon as the necessity
comes along he goes straight to his
post. This explains why it is that
our bluejackets show such admirable
self-control and coolness when dis-
aster overtakes their ship.

Aboard a warship there are
"action stations," "fire stations,"
"collision stations," and "stations"
for "abandoning ship" (which means
taking to the boats when the ship
is sinking). Practising these comes
in the day's work. Being innately
conservative, despite its progressiv-
ness in matters that are essential,
the Navy adheres to old customs
where these do not militate against
efficiency. Thus everyone in a ship
salutes the quarter-deck as he steps
on it—a custom which originated
centuries ago in sailors crossing
themselves before the crucifix that
used to stand in this part of a ship.
Similarly, although masts and yards
have long been abolished, a war-
ship's crew is still "told off" into
"foretop men," mainmast men," and
the like, as in the old "wind-jam-
ming" days.

'Zeppelins in a Cloud'

Dinner is served at twelve o'clock.
Our bluejackets are fed now far
better than they used to be. All
modern ships have a bakery, and a
staff of trained cooks prepares Jack's
meals instead of this task being left
in the unskilled hands of the "cook
of the mess." But the men still
choose their own menu, each mess
deciding this matter for itself. And
they apply to the various dishes
such quaint names as "schooner on
a rock," "a straight rush," or
"Zeppelins in a cloud" (sausages in
gravy). If a man does not ap-
preciate the fare provided he de-
scribes it as "a march past." With
dinner the grog ration is issued.
Petty officers and men receive
"three-water" grog, but the higher
ratings receive their rum neat. "Out
pipes" trills the boat's mate at
one o'clock. Upon hearing this call
the men cease smoking and fall in
for the afternoon's work. Usually
this means a change about from the
morning, those who were at, say,
seamanship in the forenoon chang-
ing occupation with those who were
engaged upon something else. In
this way the whole get an all-round
training. There are in a warship's
complement various special ratings
who do their own work only, but
these may be considered as apart
from the general run of the crew.
At 4 p.m. comes physical drill, which
ends in another "double" round the
decks, and when this is over tea-time
has arrived.

Should there not be much to do
after tea the watch is called; in
other words, the watch on duty re-
mains at work but the remainder of
the crew "stand easy." If the ship
be at sea there will probably be
evening evolutions ordered by the ad-
miral and the nature of which he
will decide. Night duty varies.
When the ship is in harbor the
majority of the crew can "turn in,"
but if she is at sea there is not
much rest for anybody, as unceasing
vigilance is necessary. The cus-
tomary time for "piping down"
(going to bed) is 8.30 p.m., half an
hour after the commander has "begun
the rounds," but upon special occa-
sions "turning in" time will be pos-
tponed by half an hour.

During their off time in the even-
ings sailors have plenty of amuse-
ment. For the studiously inclined
there are night schools, and every
ship has its library. Very often, too,
officers give lectures upon some
service subject.

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ironwork structures in tidal waters where the
combined influences of immersion, weather and
rust have to be combated.

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SHANGHAI



War and the Poetry it Has Inspired By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

IN that romantic
corner of Man-
hattan, Washing-
ton Square, lives
Guido Bruno,
who publishes an
artistic little
magazinelet. De-
spite its growing
tendency toward
pessimism and
decadence it is ever
delightfully enter-
taining, even as
good fruit is ap-
petizing when over-ripe.

In a recent number of his weekly
Mr. Bruno descants as follows:



Disasters and Poetry

"In olden times, when a big
catastrophe occurred, bringing death to
many people and damage to much
property, artists and poets promptly
took possession of what had transpired,
made it a subject for reverie and were
transported into a playground of
fantasy and inspiration.

"After the earthquake which de-
molished Lisbon in 1755, an entire
literature was created. Poets, on wings
of imagination, visited the ruins of the
city and themselves felt the power of
the mysterious spirits that shook the
earth and disturbed the depths of the
planet. They wept with those whose
most dearly beloved lay buried beneath
the debris and voiced in song the
praises of the heroism and sacrifices
of men and women who were brave
enough to forget their own safety,
when friends, or even neighbors, were
in danger.

"And not long ago, indeed, even a
few days after the terrible Chicago
holocaust of 1871, poets the country
over evinced their inspiration by paying
tribute to the heroes of the devastated
city as well as to the unseen force
which burst its bonds and blazed forth
in such mighty power."

After bemoaning the statement
(made as a fact) that this war has
produced no poetry, Mr. Bruno says:
"And the reason for this is that
everything that happens is sobered
into sordidness by the press dispatch
Newspapers vie to excel in offering
lurid descriptions of the disaster.

"None would deny the merits of the
newspaper of today. It renders speedy
succor possible and brings relief to
the unfortunate. And with our rapid
transport facilities, immediate news
dispatches are a necessity. But the
daily press is killing all dreams,
educating a fantasy-lacking race and
paralyzing poetical desires.

"Because of it the catastrophe of
today is not followed by poetry. We
are robbed of the faculty of seeing
with our own inner eyes and are com-
pelled to look at everything as thou-
sands of others about us see the same.
There is stolen from the disaster and
the heroic deed of unselfishness the

romance, without which we cannot
feel poetically.

"And so we may say unhesitatingly:
What is clicked over the wires is lost
for Art."

Our gifted, cultured and interesting
young editor has taken a morbid and
mistaken view of the situation.

Beautiful, notable and striking
poems have been written about the
war. Not descriptions of its horrors,
not detailed accounts of its acts of
valor and heroism, such as distinguish
Homer's Iliad and other old war epics,
because the race, despite this devastat-
ing and most brutal of all conflicts, has
ceased to admire war or warriors.
Every nation on earth today, perhaps
with one exception, is ashamed to be
thought warlike.

Unconsciously to themselves, the
masses of people have outgrown the
tastes which made war epics or lyrics
popular. And the poets know and feel
this. But the poetry which this war
has called into life is greater and better
than those old recitals of savage con-
flicts.

One of the most exquisite poems
written on this war appeared in the
April Good Housekeeping entitled
"The Old Road to Paradise," by
Margaret Widdemer. The author is a
young poet who has been singing only
a few years; but any poet, dead or
alive, might be proud to have com-
posed her beautiful lyric. Its thought
and its form of expression reveal the
true artist and the real poet. Mr.
Bruno would do well to read it.

Ella Barker has written a powerful
war poem. I believe it has not appear-
ed on this side of the ocean yet, but
it is a poem destined to live, as will
most of Ella Barker's poetical utter-
ances. The title of her poem is "The
Anti-Christ." It was read at the
Dickens banquet a few months ago
and made a profound impression.

Lincoln Colcord, in his "Vision of
War," has done a striking piece of
literary work. It is Whitmanlike free
verse and full of large truths; truths
which will do humanity far more good
to read and consider than all the
descriptions of battles to be found in
the classic war poems. Then there is
another wonderful piece of work by
William Samuel Johnson, entitled,
"The Prayer for Peace." It is high,
lofty, stirring, and, like that of Lincoln
Colcord, it breathes the spiritual re-
generation which is sure to come
through war.

I would recommend a careful perusal
of all these poems to Mr. Guido Bruno.
Having read them, he surely would not
make his own intellectual powers
questionable by saying that our
present conditions are "educating a
fantasy-lacking race and paralyzing
poetical desires." Besides these few
poems herein mentioned, many other
gems will shine forth when time
shakes its sieve and the dust falls
through, leaving the jewels within.

There has never been an era in the
world's history when the High Brow
critic did not exist, bawling the low
literary standards of his day and en-
deavoring to trace the causes therefor.
Poets whose names and methods are
now regarded as standards were either
abused or ignored by these same High
Brow critics; critics whose names are
forgotten today, while the poets live.

Precisely so will poets who are
writing here and now among us, live
and be remembered and loved after the
passage of centuries, even though they
are not regarded as noteworthy by the
critics of the present hour.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 8, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.00
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1926
Copper Cash	1926
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11 1/2—Tls.	6.83
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex. \$	9.45
Peking	352
Native Interest06

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	31 1/2
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.20
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. 47 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-11 1/2
India	T.T. 217 1/2
Paris	T.T. 217 1/2
France	T.T. 217 1/2
New York	T.T. 69 1/2
New York	T.T. 69 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 72
Japan	T.T. 72 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 166 1/2

Bankers' Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 3-0 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3-0 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. Docy. 3-0 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 72 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE	
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02
1-Hk. Tls.	6.02

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.135	
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875	
On Peking, Demand, 105	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Cheongking, Demand, 116 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 75 1/2	
On Soochow, Demand, 95 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in notes of Bank of China, Canton, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Santeo (997) Tals, —	
May 13, 1916.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, June 8, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
S. M. C. 5 1/2% 1914 deb.	
Tls. 90.00	
Hall and Holtz	116.50
Bukits Tls. 5.75	
Chemors Tls. 2.30	
Consolidated Tls. 8.75	
Tehong Tls. 26.00	
Samsung Tls. 1.30	
Sumatra Tls. 135.00	
Direct Business Reported	
Kungyiks Tls. 12.00	
Langkats Tls. 26.50	
Langkats Tls. 27.00	
Kota Bahros Tls. 11.75	
Consolidated Tls. 3.75	
Cathy (ord.) Tls. 2.10	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, June 8, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
S. M. C. 1902 6% Deb.	Tls. 97.00 cash
S. M. C. 1905 6% Deb.	Tls. 97.00 cash
Klobangs Tls. 1.20	cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.70	June
Direct	
Shal Lands 6% 1905	Tls. 97.00 cash
Chengs Tls. 3.75	cash

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vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR
FOR THE N. Y. K. LINE

Three Dividends, Equalling 20
p.c., Declared at the Annual
Meeting Held May 30

A semi-annual general meeting of stockholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Kanda, May 30. Baron Kondo, president, presided. He reported on the business conditions of the company for the past six months. He said that most of the foreign shipping companies do not make public the details regarding the disposition of their profits since the outbreak of the war in Europe, for fear that the publication of such details might disclose the plans of these companies, which are secretly being made to meet the changed conditions after the war is over. A few questions were put to him regarding the bill of dividend, which was submitted to the meeting. The statement was adopted, however, in the original form as follows:

Profits	9,614,231,206
Brought forward from the previous term	946,618,209
Total	10,560,849,415
This profit was disposed of as follows:—	
Reserve fund	480,711,560
Allowances for Directors and Auditors	185,000,000
Dividend (8 per cent.)	1,054,240,000
Special dividend (2 per cent.)	268,560,000
Extra special dividend (10 per cent.)	1,317,500,000
Total of dividends	2,635,000,000
War time allowances for the employees	250,000,000
To be forwarded to the next term	7,025,537,855
Mr. Ryohel Toyokawa, a director, retired. A special gift for him in appreciation of his past services was entrusted to the Board of Directors at Tuesday's meeting.	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, June 7.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot 2s. 7 1/2d. to 2s. 7d. Paid.
July to December 2s. 8 1/2d. to 2s. 8d. Paid.
Tendency of Market Easier.
Last quotation, London, June 6.
Spot 2s. 8d. to 2s. 7 1/2d. Paid.
July to December 2s. 8 1/2d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market Easier.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended June 7, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$31,266.05	\$28,761.39
Loss by currency depreciation	2,401.05	6,318.62
Effective Receipts	\$22,865.00	\$17,442.77
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.40	28.54
Car miles run	71,748	63,695
Passengers carried	1,402,645	1,521,156

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10 1/2 Millions of Tals
to its policyholders, and the Company's
books showed over
31 1/2 Millions of Tals
Assurances in force on March 31st,
1915, when the total Assets stood at
more than
9 1/2 Millions of Tals
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational
and Annuity Policies issued at current
rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the
above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on Foreign
and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Watson and Co. Pay 7 p. c.

The report of the General Managers of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1915, which will be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-first annual general meeting of the company to be held at the Hongkong Hotel today at noon, says:—
The net profits of the company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the general managers and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, allowing for loss on subsidiary coins, the payment of auditors' fees \$700, and including \$242.10 unclaimed dividends forfeited, amount to \$115,394.45, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year \$1,114.85, making a total of \$116,509.30.
From this there has to be deducted:—
General managers' commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits for the year

5,769.72
Remuneration of the consulting committee
2,500.00
Leaving available for appropriation
108,239.08

We propose to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. which will absorb 82,000.00 to place to Reserve Fund. 10,000.00
Write off Building improvements, Furniture, Fittings, Utensils of Trade

13,700.00
Write off aerated water & other plant and machinery
12,200.00
Write off steam lunch, steam lighter, motor junk & motor lorry
4,100.00
Pay to the staff provident fund
5,000.00
And carry forward to 1916 account
239.08
Reserve fund.—This, with the addition of \$10,000 as above, will stand at \$180,000.

CHINESE COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly market report:—
Chinese Cotton.—The market during the past week has been a little more active than the previous one, but the feeling of the trade has been nervous and unsettled, and under pressing liquidation prices experienced a slight advance with very few sellers at ruling rates, some 10 to 15,000 piculs are reported to have changed hands. The crop outlook leaves nothing to be desired and reports from various sections of the belt show increases in acreage of from 5 to 10%.

Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market from developments in the political situation together with the financial difficulties of this country. Any improvements in this direction would, in view of the preponderance of the barones of yarn stocks in the interior marts, no doubt, be readily responded to by the market. Tone of the market, steady to firm.

Liverpool:—	
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.	
Brown	11.53
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	6.20
Price of Mid-American	8.46
Price of Mid-American last reported	8.42
Tone of market, steady.	
New York Market:—	
Price of Mid-American, July	12.71
Price of Mid-American, Oct.	12.84
Tone of market, steady.	
Indian Market:—	
(July/August shipment)	
Broach	50
Hingmanghat	48
Yoomtal	46
St. F. Bengal	40 1/2
Akola and Nagpur	46
Tone of market, steady.	

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF
INTEREST, GRANTED ON
APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

FRENCH PLANNING
POST-WAR BOYCOTT

Determined To Buy No Goods
In Future From Germany
Or Her Allies

Paris, April 25.—The proposed boycott after the war of German products in France and other countries of the Entente might have been looked upon until recently as the manifestation of a spirit that a reasonable peace treaty could overcome. The idea is now apparently so deeply rooted in the minds of individuals as to constitute a menace that may resist any sort of peace treaty. The only official action regarding trade between citizens of France and the Central Empires applies solely to the period of hostilities. Private initiative, however, has gone far in the direction of a permanent ostracism of merchandise from countries at war with France. If it continues to develop along the same lines, it may make official action superfluous.

Nearly every French trade corporation that has felt German competition in the past is not only spreading the doctrine of preference for articles made at home or by the Allies of France, but is organizing for the eventual boycott with an ardor of initiative that was rare in French business prior to 1914. It involves the systematic education of consumers as to what German articles and products they bought before the war without knowing it, and what French, British, Russian, and Italian articles may replace them. Starting with the characteristic Parisian industry, which makes the minor articles called "articles of Paris," local manufacturers were informed in detail how the Germans lowered the manufacturing cost and competed with them even in their home market; this was done by a public exhibition of German-made "articles of Paris" and by explanatory documents spread among the little manufacturers. The movement extended to a propaganda with the families, showing them the difference between the French and the German made articles.

The Scientific and Medical Committee of the Allied Nations is being organized for the purpose of exposing to scientists, chemists, and medical men the reasons why before the war 75 per cent. of the products and apparatus used by them came from Germany, and how they may be replaced hereafter. Most of the French manufacturers of surgical instruments had become simply commission merchants, handling German-made articles; for instance, all of the medical thermometers came from Germany, nearly all the fine graduated glassware used in laboratories, and eight-tenths of all the microscopes came from either Germany or Austria, as well as a great proportion of eyeglasses, opera glasses, and field glasses sold by French opticians. The preponderance of German chemical products, drugs, and dyes on the French market was well known even before the war, but it was not so well known that Germany furnished nearly all of the synthetic remedies.

All of the allied countries since the war began have been obliged to develop their facilities for the manufacture of explosives. The raw materials employed are quite the same as those that must serve in the preparation of the dye, perfume, and medicines. It is therefore, therefore, that there is nothing whatever in the way of replacing these German products after the war, since the considerable number of works constituted for the preparation of raw material for explosives will be obliged to turn to some other industry, and can be immediately utilized in the production of chemical products.

The scientists interested in the organization of this committee have discovered in many different obscure corners of France men who are manufacturing on a small scale scientific instruments that they declare are equal in every way to those made in Germany. In the past these little manufacturers have satisfied themselves with a small output, without endeavoring to make the merits of their production generally known. The French contingent of this committee is already practically formed, comprising many well-known men. The English, Belgian, Italian, Japanese, and Russian contingents are being organized, and working in common with the French contingent, will prosecute a thorough propaganda with the general public as well as with doctors, scientists and opticians.

While this committee has no official sanction, its work is being seconded by the Government so far as concerns corporations for development of chemical and other industries. The Minister of Commerce has constituted in his department a technical service charged with the examination of questions relating to supplies of raw material and to the operation of industries not employed exclusively in the national defense. This technical service is divided into three sections: metal, textiles, and divers industries, to which has been added a department of chemical and pharmaceutical products. This department is charged with the distribution of phenol, so important to the aniline dye industry. It will not only furnish this important product, but will take measures to "level" that industry as well as the manufacture of dyes in France. It has already succeeded in reconstituting the manufacture of synthetic indigo with resources of the country.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	
Closing Quotations	
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$735 B.
Chartered	532
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	210 Sa.
Cathay, pref.	68.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$400
North China	Tls. 128
Union of Canton	968.8.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 B.
Kochien	Tls. 19.5.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	968.8.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 B.
Kochien	Tls. 19.5.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons.	338.00.
Philippine	Tls. 2.8.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$118 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 80 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92 B.
Waihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$6 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-w.	Tls. 124.
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 75 1/2.
International Pref.	Tls. 70.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 32 1/2 B.
Oriental	Tls. 84 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 12 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 5
Yangtsepo	Tls. 100 S.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 100 S.
Industries	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 55.
China Sugar	\$106 B.
Green Island	\$9.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 27 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$10 1/2 Sa.
Llewellyn	\$09.
Laas, Crawford	\$25.
Mouris	\$7.70 S.
Weeks	\$16.00.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alms	Tls. 14.
Amber	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawhai	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Alam 1915	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Sute	Tls. 1.00.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.30 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 14.
Cheng	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/2 Sa.
Domination	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 9 B.
Java, Consolidated	Tls. 21.
Kamunting	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kapals	Tls. 1 1/2.
Kapang	Tls. 25 B.
Kapang	Tls. 15.00 B.
Kapang	Tls. 7.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 11 1/2 Sa.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 19.
Padang	Tls. 19.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Perma	Tls. 7.
Rajah	Tls. 1.45.
Samsang	Tls. 1.30 Sa.
Sekel	Tls. 8 1/2.
Semambu	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sonawang	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 1.15.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 3.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 2.60.
Tebong	Tls. 2.60.
Uluohi	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Yanbe	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
G. L. & S. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Jully Dairy	Tls. 16 B.
Shai Elec. and Ash	42 N.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 80 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 94 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265 B.
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales	B. Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maat-chappi'ot to Mijl-Bosch-en Landbouweksploiatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for June 7 was 108 tons."

SPIES ARE SUSPECTED
OF GIVING INFORMATION
OF KITCHENER'S VOYAGE

Daily Mail Repeats Demand For
Internment of All Enemy
Aliens in Britain

MEMORIAL AT ST. PAUL'S

Mr. Asquith Has Again Taken
Over Temporary Charge
Of War Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 7.—Mr. Asquith has taken temporary charge of the War Office.

The War Office announces that there will be a memorial service in honor of Lord Kitchener, at St.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 9	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Vancouver B. C.	Arabien	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	New York via Panama	Tushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Tacoma	Itakushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Hasel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
..	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Seattle	Ava maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Seattle	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 9 6.00	Moji, Kobe etc.	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.
.. 8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 9.40	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 10.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 11.50	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12.00	Moji, Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 20.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lect	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 8 noon	Liverpool via Cape	Lycan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 9.00	D.L. London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12.00	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 13.00	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15.00	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	Cie M. M.
.. 16.00	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Magellan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18.00	Marseilles etc.	Idomenes	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20.00	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 21.00	D.L. London, Marseilles via Cape	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.
.. 22.00	Marseilles	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23.00	D.L. London via Cape	Paul Lect	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 24.00	D.L. London via Cape	Antikochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25.00	D.L. Marseilles	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26.00	D.L. Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 9 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 9.00	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11.00	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12.00	Takao, Formosa	Kokoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 13.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Chihai	Br.	B. & S.
.. 14.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15.00	Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16.00	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 18.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 19.00	Hongkong	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 9 D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 9.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 10.00	D.L. Chingwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 10.30	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Pengtien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10.40	Hai-chow, Eching	Chihai	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10.50	Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11.00	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11.30	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Sengkang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11.40	Daluy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 11.50	Newchwang	Singao	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12.00	Weihsaiwei and Daluy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 12.10	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12.20	Tientsin, Daluy	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 9 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 9 M.N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10 M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11 M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 12 M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 13 M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 14 M.N.	do	Taipei maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 15 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16 M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17 M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 18 M.N.	do	Tachai maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 19 M.N.	do	Kiangfo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20 M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21 M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 22 M.N.	do	Loonbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23 M.N.	do	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 8	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 8	Chingwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
June 8	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	P. & Co.	SHW
June 8	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 8	Hankow	Luanyi	1785	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 8	Hongkong	Nagoya	1881	Br.	B. & S.	
June 8	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	P. & O.	
June 8	Japan	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 8	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.
..	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1265	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	1884	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	Cruise	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.
..	Saminoye	Store Nordlake	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
..	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Yumihari maru	558	Jap.	M. B. K.
..	Ningpo	Koonshing	1335	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	do	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 8	Amoy, Swatow	Anping	1150	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
"H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	26	500	Day
Feb D W	June 8	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.

Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagres and Decades, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toke, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Y. Sakai, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, June 10 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. A. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOI AND SWATOW.—The Str. Anping, Capt. Senbourg, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO-CHOW AND KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on 11th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO-CHOW AND KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will leave on Friday, June 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkoo Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Patriot will leave on Saturday, June 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkoo Road. Tel. No. 319.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAI-REN.—The Str. Joshi Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihsaiwei and Chefoo yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Aibanga	2788	Ger.	Carlswitz	USA
Aug 4	Amoy	Anping	1150	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3888	Aus.	Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chinyen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Hongkong	City of Vienna	3917	Br.	M. B. K.	MBKW
June 3	Hongkong	Carmarthenshire	2594	Br.	J. M. & Co.	APCUW
June 6	Japan	Cyclops	5782	Br.	B. & S.	BY
June 7	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
June 7	Hongkong	Esasabeth	4151	Nor.	Wallen & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
June 5	Hongkong	Gemini	1906	Br.	M. B. K.	MBKW
June 6	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
June 6	Japan	Hsinfung	1287	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 6	Formosa	Haas	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 4	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	HYPW
June 5	Hankow	Hsinfung	1287	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 5	Swatow	Ichang	1287	Br.	B. & S.	CRWP
June 7	Hongkong	Irma	595	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kiangwan	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kumano maru	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 6	Formosa	Keelung maru	3154	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
June 6	Formosa	Kwangping	1035	Jap.	N. K. K.	TKDLW
June 6	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
June 7	Japan	Lycan	4814	Br.	B. & S.	BY
July 16	Hankow	Melbah	1083	Aus.	Wolbers	NOLB1
July 30	Hankow	Melba	1083	Ger.	Melchers	NOLB1
June 2	Hankow	Melba	406	Am.	S. O. H. Co.	SOCW
June 7	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. O. H. Co.	HYPW
June 6	Hankow	Nyansa	4154	Br.	P. & O.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
June 7	Vladivostok	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3446	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	3 VIII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shunbo	496	Chi.	S. N. Co.	CNDW
June 7	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonuan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Hankow	Tungting	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Coll p	
June 6	Hankow	Tafo maru	1736	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
June 3	Hongkong	Unda	870	Br.	A. P. Co.	APCUW
June 5	Hankow	Whasbang	711	Chi.	China S. S. Co.	CERCW

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Fookchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Heiwa Maru (chartered) left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The B.-I. s.s. Japan left Calcutta for Shanghai via Straits and Hongkong on June 5, and is expected to arrive here on the 25th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Fookshing, left Hongkong for Vladivostok on the 27th ultimo.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing, will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The E. and A. s.s. Empire from Australian ports, left Manila for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 6th, and is expected to arrive here on the 18th. She will be despatched for Moji and Kobe on the 14th.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Rev. and Mrs. Lund and 2 children, Mr. Milchanoff, Mr. Nash, Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. McCay, and Mr. Tyson.

Per C.N. s.s. Luanyi from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Looker and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. di Rossi, Dr. and Mrs. Wassell, Father Brice, Mr. E. G. Hagen, Mr. Dudley Read, Mr. and Mrs. H. Porter and 3 children, and Mr. W. O. Law.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwan from Ningpo:—Mr. H. M. Gatton.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Hankow:—Mrs. Tschepper, Mr. L. Haas, Mrs. Haas, and Mr. Belantochell.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo:—Rev. and Mrs. Robins, Mrs. A. B. Hykes and three children, and Mrs. Jvor Thomas. For Weihsaiwei:—Mrs. Billingham.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms inNos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.Personal attention given to house
auctions.A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.
Terms on application.

LATEST MODES

MME. PRONAY

Ladies' Dress Maker

34 Nanking Road

9982 J.15.

COAL (ANTHRACITE)

CHARBONNAGES de NONGSON

Tourane (Annam) French Indo-China.

LE Representant des Propriétaires
des Charbonnages de Nongson
à l'honneur d'informer les Maisons
de Commerce de la place que la
question pourrait intéresser, qu'il est
de passage à Shanghai pour quelques
jours seulement, et est à leur dis-
position pour recevoir toutes pro-
positions concernant la cession
pour une période de Cinq années au
minimum, de la production totale
annuelle des dits charbonnages
(30.000 tonnes environ par an).

Toutes facilités seront données au
contractant pendant la durée de la
Guerre et la période des taux de
fret élevés.

Pour tous renseignements écrire à
Monsieur le Representant
des Propriétaires des Charbonnages
de Nongson
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
10027 J.13

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that
during my absence Mr. H.
Berkner will sign for the firm
Wm. Katz and Co.

WM. KATZ,
Shanghai, 8th June, 1916.
10031 J-11

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Planta-
tion Co., Ltd.

Second Interim Dividend 1916

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Directors have declared a second
interim dividend, for the year ending
30th September, 1916, of 10 per cent,
on the issued Capital of the Company,
being equal to One Tael per share,
payable on 15th day of June, 1916,
to shareholders on the Register at
that date.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 12th to
the 15th day of June, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Secretaries.

100006 J.9

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated
Ware and Cutlery

Per Doz.

Table Spoons and Forks... \$4.50

Dessert .., .., .. 3.50

Tea Spoons .., .., .. 1.50

Dessert Knives (Ivory handles) 2.00

.., .., .. (Ivory ..) 5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

ANNUAL SPRING REGATTA.

Sunday, 11th June

at

Lunghwa Pagoda Reach.

TENDER conveying Members
and Visitors leaves Nanking
Road Jetty 9 a.m. returning 5 p.m.
Accommodation for ladies provided
on tender.

Houseboat berths, free of charge,
will be allotted on application to the
undersigned.

Houseboats should be sent in
advance early Sunday morning.
Tiffin and teas served on lighter at
usual prices. Applications for
same to be made to the under-
signed before noon, Friday, 9th.

N. C. BRODIE,
Hon. Secretary,
5 Kiukiang Road.

10018 J.10

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber
Estates, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that
the following Certificates for
shares in the above Company.

Cert. No.	Date	Share Nos.	Name.
797		136301/136800	Chang Ching-ke
743 Jan. 21, 1916	161801/162300	Kuo Kuo	
785 Jan. 25, 1916	128801/130000	Yuen Wo	

were obtained by fraud, are
invalid and will not be recog-
nised by the Company.

Dated 7th June, 1916.

MEYER & MEASOR.

Secretaries & General Managers.

10023 J.10

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estates,
Limited.

Notice is hereby given that
Certificate No. 1655, dated 8th
March, 1916, in the name of
Tuck Kee for 300 shares in
the above named Company
numbered 14114/14163 and
16474/16723 was obtained by
fraud, is invalid and will not be
recognised by the Company.

Dated 7th June, 1916.

MEYER & MEASOR

General Managers & Secretaries.

10024 J.10

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA

now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage

ANTIMONY ORE

9923

Amusement Advertising

will be found on

Page 9

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

For the Benefit of War Work Done at the Indigent Women's Work Room

There will be an EXHIBITION of

Mrs. Merriman's

OLD JAPANESE PRINTS

at 15 Ferry Road, on Monday and Tuesday,

June 15 and 16, from 4 to 7

Admission \$1.00

Tea and Ices free

9928 J.10

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the
Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

9724

The Yangtze Insurance
Association, Limited

NOTICE

DURING the rebuilding of their
premises, the Association has re-
moved its offices to the Ground
Floor of the McBain Building.

No. 1 The Bund.

Shanghai, 2nd June, 1916.

9976 J.9

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3800.

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST

AND OPTICIAN

1A JINKEE ROAD 'PHONE 161

9973

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Notification No. 62

Registration and Sale of Government
or Shengko Lands on the Whangpoo

NOTICE is hereby given that all
registrations or sales, subsequent to
November, 1911 and hereafter, of
Government or Shengko lands on
the Whangpoo—i.e., all foreshore,
accreted or reclaimable land, not
required for Conservancy or Har-
bour purposes, situated between
highwater lines from the Kiangnan
Arsenal to the lower end of the
Conservancy training works at
Woosung—must be regulated in
accordance with the provisions of
the Supplementary Article of the
Conservancy Agreement of 1912
which has recently been approved
by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and the Ministers of the Treaty
Powers at Peking.

The Public are warned that no
shengko-plan or receipt for payment
of shengko is valid unless issued by
the Board.

Copies of the Supplementary
Article No. 12 in Chinese and
English can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Board's offices, 6
Kiukiang Road.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.
Shanghai, 30th April, 1916.

10083

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 centsAll Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

GODOWN WANTED

GODOWN WANTED to store
about 2,500 cases of Merchand-
ise, average 25 cubic feet
each. Apply to Box 383, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10084 J.10

SITUATIONS VACANT

SHROFF WANTED for collect-
ing money. Man of good
reputation and with guarantor.
Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10026 J.9

CAN ANY LADY recommend
a reliable and experienced amah
to help to look after two young
children, wages paid \$15 per
month, good home. Please
apply to Box 378, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10025 J.11

WANTED: Lady physician for
hospital during present physician's
furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins
Chinkiang.

10032 J.11

SITUATIONS WANTED

A young man, 20, seeks posi-
tion as clerk, has knowledge of
typewriting, insurance, bank-
ing, book-keeping and general
office work, is quick and accur-
ate at figures; at present em-
ployed. No objection to outposts.
Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10030 J.13

WANTED, situation as stenog-
rapher by young lady. Moderate
salary. Apply to Box 370, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10014 J.10

LADY stenographer and typist
(with knowledge of book-keep-
ing) is open for engagement.
Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10017 J.14

WANTED by Fritisher, aged
24, position as general office
assistant or shipping clerk.
Many years experience in a local
shipping office. No objection
to outpost. A-1 references.
Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10019 J.10

TRANSLATOR WANTED,
who has good knowledge of Eng-
lish, and can translate the Chinese
documents, petitions, etc. in a law
office. Please apply to Box 361,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9935 J.9

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9926

TO LET, well-furnished bed-
room with bathroom attached,
without board, in private Eng-
lish home, Range Road. Apply
to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

10021 J.13

TO LET, separately, one airy
flat, inclosed verandah and one
attic. Range Road. Particulars
apply to Box 381, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10028 J.11

TO LET, unfurnished rooms in
private residence, Range Road.
Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9966 a.o.d. J.14

TO LET, on ground floor, fur-
nished room with bathroom
attached. \$15. Apply to Box
371, THE CHINA PRESS.

10015 J.10

TO LET, large shop (40 x 32),
Nanking Road, near Bund.
Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10022 J.10

TO LET, extra large furnished
room, separate bathroom and
verandah, facing south, very
cool in the summer. No
mosquitoes. \$22 per month,
including rates. Range Road.
Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10000 J.9

TO LET, in Western district,
well-furnished flat of three rooms,
dining, sitting and bedroom, facing
south. Apply to Box 357, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9971 J.9

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J.31

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Golt's 38 calibre
Officer's model revolver, 7 1/2"
barrel (target type), in perfect
condition, with holster. Price
\$40. Apply to Box 384, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10036 J.11

FOR SALE, one 4 1/2 h.p. Motor
Cycle, Free Engine, Bosch
Magneto, almost new, with
lamp, horn, etc. Apply to Box
385, THE CHINA PRESS.

10020 J.10

FOR SALE, three copies
"McNeill's Code"—1908 edition.
Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10008 J.9

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, in French town, for
July, August and September,
a furnished residence, contain-
ing five rooms. Electricity,
gas, telephone. China Realty
Co., Ltd. 39, Nank ng Road.

10035 J.11

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st,
House will be decorated to suit
tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or
China Realty Co., Ltd.

9961 J.10

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, suitable for office
rooms or residence, with hall,
bathroom, kitchen and small
rooms attached. Apply to Box
377, THE CHINA PRESS.

10023 J.10

EDUCATIONAL

SCRIPT shorthand teacher
wishes to give lessons daily
(except Sundays); terms \$6
monthly. Apply to E. C., 35,
Chapoo Road.

10011 J.10

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED \$1,000. Repayable
by monthly instalments. Reply
to Box No. 369, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10013 J.9

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

10013 J.9

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier
motor-cycles, 3 1/2 h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly
suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to
Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

9984 J.10